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DIVORCE AGAIN.

We do not propose to reply to the articles upon

the custom of the Jews which allowed divorce for the most trifling causes, and in the most common manner. that the princess was especially protected by the royal father of her husband, king George the Third, or legislation upon this subject. Let this be distinct. or State. England, in all periods of her history, wife. At that time the school of Schammal maintained that divorce should be permitted only for the expediency to secure power rather than pure rightcause of adultery, while Hillel, another celebrated Jewish teacher, promulgated the view then generally

If we go farther than the plain reading, and admit in order to be fair interpreters of his teachings, that it is given, etc. He that is able to receive it, let him perity and honor, nothing is easier than for Him who

fallacy, such an idea is worthy only of all savage people who degrade wo nan to the most abject conditions. It goes with the doctrines of the heathen who immolate the wife upon the pyre of her deceased lord: of the Hottentots who grease their wives who offend them and swallow them upon their dining tables: and of the North American Indians who make the women work while they hunt and smoke.

In the rhetoric of all nations, the masculine form is used to signify both sexes in general annunciation We, of to-day, retain this mode of expression as good usage. Who would think of questioning the scope of the privileges of gospel grace as extending to woman, because it reads, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out!" or, "There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundred fold, etc., etc." This logical absurdity, this fallacia accidentis, is about like pronouncing, that because Christ said to the fig-tree, " No man eat fruit of thee hereafter, forever," that a woman could do so! Astute

Were it not unworthy of the attention of your readers, we would bring forward numerous examples of inspired and profane record as illustrations of this absurdity. One however, of the latter class, we can-

There was once a toll-gate on Long Island, which was inscribed, " A man and horse 6 cents." A woman riding that way was about to pass without paying toll, when the keeper stopped her and demanded why she

"I shan't pay anything," she replied promptly; woman and my horse is a mare."

The wisest and best men of all enlightened ages have held that divorce was justifiable in the case of the existence of adultery, and few bave scrupled the grieved as well as the husband. To continue social interests of both soul and body, but is a sin, as thus at least tacitly giving countenance to such gross immorality and irreligion. Besides, where there are colloquy occurs: children the dangers to them of this state of things

We find in the tenth chapter of Ezra that the act of putting away the companions in strange marriages was solemnized by most impressive religious observances. "And Ezra the priest stood up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed, and have taken strange wives to increase the trespass of Israel. Now, therefore, make confession unto the Lord God of your fathers, and do his pleasure, and separate yourselves from the people of the land, and from the Then all the congregation answered and said with a loud voice-As thou hast said so must we do." After enumerating the names of the transgressors, it is said, "All these had taken be your pride. strange wives, and some of them had wives by whom

Another absurdity recently put forth in this connection is, "that in all Christian countries the presence of the ministers of religion is esteemed the most fitting and appropriate on this solemn occasion' (marriage ceremony.) The early Puritans, our fore fathers, thought themselves a most Christian people and by the late demonstrations on Plymouth Rock it would appear that they are at present equally regarded as Christian authority. In 1675, among their most formidable court laws, stood the following "No gospel minister shall join people in marriage The magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church." Prohibition taken off in 1694.

It is rather awkward to quote ancient uninspired authorities without some study of details and connective references. Following the foregoing stand these laws also, which we give in evidence of the propriety of old standard precedents: "No one shall read mince pies, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp." "No minister shall keep a school." "Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

In Virginia it was enacted that since the squirrels ate the outside rows of the corn, there should be " no

that this church perfidiously lent countenance to the the institution. clesiastical court of Paris, who did not hesitate to declare the marriage dissolved. They announced it as conforming to the decrees of council and the usages freedom. of the Galican church—a proposition which would trouble, if they had been required to make it good the remainder women and children. The sermon resigned his claims to the crown in favor of his together." ther, because he had no taste nor talent for the im-Perial cares of State. His administration of the affairs of Warsaw had little to distinguish it but the rude and savage character of the ruler, observes the historian Lieber. In 1820 he was divorced from his dred, of whom one half are men. The sermon and wife, and in the same year was married to the Polish | the prayers are full of clear and earnest statements Countess. The Emperor Alexander did not die till of the great truths of the gospel. The people evidev years after these events. During the life-time of his brother, and two years after his divorce, the Evening, at the colored Methodist Church, where prince Constantine renounced all pretensions to the the same characteristics are prominent, though there throne; "notwithstanding which," says the historian, is more of intelligence and refinement in the congre-"he was proclaimed emperor at Petersburg, in his gation. You may go far and not look upon a more

preferred to adhere to his renunciation, his younger

brother, Nicholas, became successor to Alexand George IVth could not obtain a divorce from Car Divorce which have recently appeared in the Herald, oline, because her character was generally regarded since controversy as such is not encouraged by our as beyond all truthful implication touching the legitimate authority for conjugal separation. It is much to be questioned, however, if the noted politic stami-The Christian digest upon this article of morals is na of that most wary of governments had not given found in Matt. v. 31, 32. This had direct reference to away, if the facts had been otherwise in the case than A disciple of Moses who became dissatisfied with his and was also mother to the Princess Charlotte. It wife could put her away by simply drawing up an in- savors ill to us Americans to bave authorities for strument or "writing" himself, which signified the even the most obvious rights of moral legislation

act. Our Saviour makes no allusion to judicial act or virtuous sentiment, imported from English Church ly noticed. It was to the man who put away his own like her symbolical lion, has held herself in an unnatural attitude, ready to pounce upon her prey of

who bound heavy burdens to be borne, and would that Christ had reference to all cases of conjugal Let us, as his professed disciples, have a care that we whom he permits to suffer the most grievous of all we notice his other words in this connection: "All social burdens; -- for while we may reckon ourselves men cannot receive this saying, save they to whom and our loved ones secure on a foundation of prosknows all hearts to deal out just judgments to those The assumption that divorce is not admissible for who have shown no mercy to others, and this in the wife where adultery exists, as well as for the hus- measure proportionate to the previous severe and band, is a transparent sophism. Within the logical chilling vacuum, where should have been the charity ever exhibited by the Divine Exemplar when or

> For Zion's Herald. THE RIVER OF LIFE. Spirit waters, bright and glowing, From the Fount above are flowing, Lest our hearts should come to bursting Of their sighing and their thirsting.

Down within their floral blooming, In affection's sweet entombing, Come those waters, ever brightly And we quaff it ever cheerly.

Life our spirits ever firing, And we wonder at its dealings-Wonder at its deep revealings; But we mostly love the story

Hail, thou waters ! hail, forever ! Flow thou on a mighty river, Till we gain the crystal fountain

Till we gain the field supernal, Round about the Great Eternal, Where, beyond this life's derision,

We the truth were ever finding—
Finding which, the world seemed brighter, And its cares and sorrows lighter.

NOTES IN RICHMOND.

A gray-haired F. F. V. made a little mistake this norning, somewhat disturbing to his equanimity. It justice of the right in the case of the wife thus ag- was as follows: The morning was sultry hot, and for comfort's sake I went out wholly in citizen's clothes existence with a companion who thus violates all the On the way to the office met the gentleman aforelaws of purity, is not only an extreme hazard to the said, at the very moment that a squad of soldiers, i their bright uniform, were passing to their duty. Old Dominion mistakes me for a citizen, and the following

Virginian. What can we do to get rid of th fellows from the town? [This was spoken almost in a whisper, but with passionate and scornful energy.] Vermonter. I can tell you how to get rid of every

Va. How is it, for heaven's sake?

Vt. Cease to wish to get rid of them. Va. Impossible! the Yankee scoundrels, I only

vish they were, every soul, in ----! Vt. Why, how is that? You are a "loval citien" with all the rest, I suppose. You have taken the oath of allegiance; this country is your country and these soldiers are your country's soldiers-you soldiers. Their valor and soldierly bearing ought to

Va. I-I-think I must have made a mistake, sir. Who are you? Vt. I am a loyal soldier-citizeu from a sister

State. Va. Well, sir, you will excuse me, but I want to ask you, as a candid man, what necessity there is of keeping these soldiers here as a standing taunt and threat at the doors of a brave and generous people,

as though we could not be trusted? Vt. I will answer you frankly with three reasons, out of many: 1. I and my brother officers, so long as we pay our bills and are decent and orderly in our behaviour, have the same right to be here, under the laws, as yourself; but without these bayonets our When sixteen years old I left home, bare-footed, with lives would not be worth a sixpence. 2. Nine tenths of the people of Virginia, in their practical treatment of the Freedmen, are making their freedom worse than their former slavery; as a people you do not yet accept the necessary results of the war. 3. for his ancestry; but he has reason, for they are his The soldiers are absolutely necessary to prevent the whites from beginning with breaking the negroes' heads, and the negroes, in retaliation, finishing with cutting the white folks' throats.

Va. [making off.] I see that we can't agree, sir. Good day, sir.

"THE MISSION OF SLAVERY Is to Christianize its subjects; this it has been de ing, and it is therefore of God." This was the declaration to me, a few days since, of a Richmond ministo the Church of Rome as, amid all her corruptions, ter still unconverted to the anti-slavery faith. My maintaining her integrity respecting divorce. All first Sabbath in Richmond furnished me an interestreaders of history are perfectly aware of the fact ing commentary on this plea for the continuance of

unwarrantable act of Napoleon in obtaining legal | The morning was all brightness and beauty, inseparation from Josephine. Sir Walter Scott in his viting the devout to the sanctuary. The venerable Life of Napoleon has these words: "The Arch. St. John's (Episcopal) Church being nearest my Chancelor presented a request for this purpose (the rooms, I entered for morning service. This is th obtaining the sanction of the spiritual authorities to oldest church in Richmond, and has the prestige of the divorce) to the Diocesan of the officiality, or ec- wealth and historical associations. Here Patrick Henry made his famous war speech, which has not yet ceased to be a power in the interests of huma

have cost the learned and reverend officials much just one hundred and one, of whom eleven are men, by argument or authority." It was generally pro- polished, and not without feeling and cogency, upon claimed that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia | the theme, "Forget not the assembling of yourselve

A prayer meeting for one hour precedes the sermon.

absence, upon the decease of Alexander; but as he comely, devout, Christian congregation than this,

in the Freedman's Bureau, from every other State are with the whites. The spirit of sacrifice labor and self-help is with the blacks. They are satisfied with little, and only ask the opportunity to earn it. I know not a few white families who keep from one to three black servants, and yet draw their

### For Zion's Herald.

other muscles than their own.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 14.

GENEALOGIES. Why have we not a book on the origin of names Why does not Darwin match his "Origin of Species' with a volume upon this subject? Though the sec ond were as fanciful as the first it would matter little, provided only he were careful to trace each family to a royal ancestry. In America, at least, it would soon get to be as popular as was, a hundred years ago, Poor Richard's Almanac. The probable seeming to the contrary, notwithstanding, it is true that in no country is there so great a rage for long genealogies and ancestral glory, so much time and labor spent on genealogical tables, as in this. I once called upon a poor, obscure family in the woods, on a hill, away up among the mountains of New Hampshire, and while here who should appear but a dusty genealogist, with two or three huge volumes of names, come all the way from Massachusetts to prove kin with the flat tered farmer, and tickle him with the assurance that pure blood flowed in his veins. Twice have I beer troduced to strangers of my own name, and both times one of the first themes was the "genealogy" of the-family. From these conversations I learned that there are two tables or "charts" in existenceboth correct—one by an Esquire, the other by a Rev. Mr. - I am looking every day to run across still others; yet all of my name are unquestionably from the same stock. In the same way the Joneses are conclusively shown to draw their line from the same man; all sprung originally from the same source, from one brothers of high blood, who came over to this country at a very early period, for the greater part in the Mayflower. It being positively known that no others plan be adopted to accomplish this object. of the same cognomen ever immigrated, every one of so it goes. There is no hope for it; men are resolved to follow the thing up until they run it into-Adam. And, by the way, what an unbappy fellow Adam must have been! He could not trace back his de scent even one generation; his was the humiliating he trod; the nasty dust that fed serpents and bur-Hopeless of ancestral renown, his only resource was to earn a reputation; to raise himself he had to fall.

But Americans are not alone nor peculiar in this respect, nor yet the moderns; it has always charac-terized the race, this pride of pedigree. Horace satirizes it and gives the wholesome advice, " Remember who you are, not whence you sprung." Nor will any one but a fool, an imbecile, or a rascal hesitate to a cent the counsel. For if a man can, with any complacency, reflect upon who he is; if he is or has done anything; if he be honest, brave, witty, or wise; if he can point to any worthy deeds that he has done. or noble words spoken, this is sufficient; it furnishes a consciousness of present possessions in which he contentedly rests, having no need and feeling no desire to go groping, stumbling through the records of the past for material to fortify his position and dignity. Even if he can boast but one noble quality possessed one good deed performed, one truthful word spoken counts the one of his own more worth than thousand of his ancestors; he counts the poor man richer in his bard-earned pennies than the prince in his inherited pounds. Several of Napoleon's officers were once conversing of their lineage. "My father," said a distinguished marshal, "was a shoemaker. a crust of bread in my pocket; went to Paris and enlisted a private in the infantry." He had the right of it, and showed his wit by the confession. He only who is ashamed of himself has reason to be anxious only refuge from contempt. He is like a profligate son who having spent all his patrimony lives upon the charity of friends, given in memory of his dead father; if they do not support him he goes to the poor-house. This may be an easy way of living, but t is a contemptibly mean way. If a man can acquire no other claim to respect, let him at least keep this

ause men have a disposition to cheat, to shirk; are ot willing to go for just what they are. In a cave ves a hermit; does he feel any interest in who or that his ancestors were? Not unless, being of a phi sophic turn, he investigates the matter as he would evestigate the lineage of any other animal, from cuself, to inquire into all the other great matters that ngage the attention of other men; but to this he suld give no thought, for the reason it has no real cern with him. He says, I was not, I am, I shall e; what else concerns him? Nothing. But in solespise him for qualities which he does not possess, and actions which he abhors. So all strive to profit by the conventionality. But it is all unjust. God, I know, takes up the unhappy fact and presents it as a motive to parental virtue and faithfulness but he the result according to our own judgment, did we carry out our principle to its legitimate consequences; for were we to go back far enough there is not one war, re-unites families, renews the hum of industry, who would not find himself, in the person of some old ancestor, dangling at the end of a string. The proudest aristocracy of Europe boast their descent from men who, were they now living, would be considered almost as bad as Jeff. Davis. But somehow those who boast of their blood have a way of going

There is one family, however, that may justly claim regard in virtue of its lineage; by universal consents to plete? It would appear to be about time that the evangularing process were inverted.

This is the common cry of the nature which its particular process. The period of the common cry of the nature which its particular process. The period of the common cry of the nature which its particular process. The period of the period of

rations at the commissary's. They want much, but want it as they always have had it, by the strain of morn
From the milkwhite breast that warmed us, from the

> There is no friend like the old friend who shared our morning days,—
> No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise;
> Fame is the scentless sunflower, with gaudy crown of

gold; But Friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every There is no love like the old love that we courted

be forgot! There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear

There are no friends like our old friends,-may Heave prolong their lives!
There are no loves like our old loves,—God bless our loving wives !

-Atlantic Monthly for October.

For Zion's Herald.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. MR. EDITOR:-I noticed an article in the las Herald, headed "Social Science," that suggested some ideas which may be of interest to your readers We are making almost constant progress in civiliza tion, and when one victory is attained, we naturally look about for more work. Although it is the prope sphere of the clergy and the laity of the land to further the extension of the Bible and Christian printhe Browns too are all related; and even the Smiths ciples, exercising whatever influence they can towards ameliorating the race generally in a spiritual point of John Smith. And what is still more remarkable view, it seems necessary that in connection with this. beyond the power of Christians to meet, a prescribed

that name upon the American continent must be a their means are very limited both in laborers and lineal descendant of one of the original three. And funds. But if they could have the co-operations of that class who are inclined from feelings of generosity to do something for the temporal good of suffering amanity, much would result. We should not allow Great Britain, or any other power to outstrip us in this respect; should rather lead, as we do in our republican principles. Matters relating to the sanitary ondition of the people, the relief of the unfortunate, the employment and education of the poor, and especially the prevention of crime in all its forms, the enstruction and discipline of prisons, and many other subjects suggestive in this article, have received too little notice, leaving the matter, setting aside the aid received from the State, to private individuals. Educational matters seem to demand associations of a regular character for the furtherance of its interests. Agricultural and machanical associations also abound through the land. Why should there not be organizations calculated to extend more generally the means for philanthropists to meet the wants of the poor and needy through a regular channel. It is probable that much of the money now expended in naintaining churches in the land would be invested in a way very little calculated to benefit the world, if t were not for the religious organizations of the

Christian sect. I would suggest, then, to those who may feel an inerest in this work, that it receive the attention of the people. Let articles be written, and the subject be xamined. There is no reason why societies may not e formed in every county in our State. But let some of our most popular and successful reformers take hold of this in earnest, and much may be accom-J. MELVIN KNIGHT.

CONSOLATION. A living, loving, lasting word, My listening ear believing heard, While bending down in prayer. Like a sweet breeze that none can stay, It passed my soul upon its way, And left a blessing there. Then joyful thoughts that come and go, By paths the holy angels know, Encamped around my soul: Encamped around my soul; As in a dream of blest repose, 'Mid withered reeds a river rose,

I lifted up my eyes to see—
The wilderness was glad for me,
Its thorns were bright with bloom;
And onward travelers still in sight,
Marked out a path of shining light,
And shade umixed with gloom. O, sweet the strains of those before, The weary knees are weak no more,
The faithful heart is strong; "
But sweeter, nearer, from above,
That word of everlasting love,
The promise and the song.

LETTER FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

MR. EDITOR :- In pursuance of an old suggestion ciety it is different. Men have tacitly agreed that the few words through your columns concerning our new character of the father shall, to a certain extent, be State of West Virginia—its men, mines, churches, transmissable to the son, and so honor the son for deeds schools, the many fields of labor it offers to the inwhich he has neither the wit nor will to perform, or dustrious immigrant, in short; some of the things that

enter into or affect the civilization of a people. motive to parental virtue and faithfulness; but he ginia to-day occupies the honorable place which her himself denounces it in toto. Should he judge the thirty thousand Union soldiers have earned. Though world in this way the whole human race would be the war gave our State birth and protection, yet peace ent together to the pit. And in fact this would be comes to us who have seen the war, whose eyes canbestows again the precious boon of uninterrupted agriculture,—peace for us secures what war created, renders valuable what war has given, the right of the people of West Virginis to govern themselves, to reap the benefit of the taxes they pay,—to be free.

we found, if not the abstract truth which there lies hidden, at least a truth the dissemination of which is of inestimable value to the new Commonwealth. The lands which has made many of her citizens wealthy, are nothing to the fact that men of capital, judgment terprise and skill have been brought into the State who have seen the wealth of minerals, the iron, the coal and water which offer the cheapest manufacturing power in the world, have seen in our hills th raw materials of future fortunes.

Many, too, who sojourned in the State while so liers of the Union, are remaining or returning here to engage in plans of labor which shall give them ar asy and comfortable livelihood. Gen. Averill, who mmanded this department in the early years of the war, and who owes his stars to the valor of his West Virginia command in the Shenandoah Valley, is now at the head of a mining company on the Great Kana now mentioned as more familiar to your readers than any other I could mention in this connection. The mpany over which he presides, though it prosecute its labors with energy, and is as successful as could be hoped so early in its history, is not a whit more enter orising or successful than a score of others. The neaning of the words I write here is that the spell is at last broken, that the land has arisen from the stupor into which the satanic magic of slavery had lulled t, and continues the march of progress to which it was called by the martial music of 1861. Cursed in the past by the name of slavery and its influence through Eastern Virginia, the West is now free from he name, the reality, the influence and the blight. Such is the beginning, yet we do not forget that it but the beginning. There is room here for hunreds of thousands more. They will come when they know that here are fields of labor more inviting to the farmer, the grazier, the mechanic, the hor

worker at any trade, than in the far West. In future letters I hope in an humble way to aid i diffusing such knowledge by speaking more specifically of the physical character, pecuniary advantages, educational prospects, and political and social and re-

A PASTOR REINSTATED BY MILITARY The following is a true copy of an order recently

ssued by General Thomas, restoring Rev. John H.

Caldwell to the church from which his Presiding Elder had removed him: Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1865. Special Orders, No. 79. XIII. The Rev. John H. Caldwell, a loyal minis

er of the gospel of the State of Georgia, having for-varded to these Headquarters complaints against John B. McGeebee, Presiding Elder of the M. E.

The Rev. J. H. Caldwell, Pastor in charge of Newnan and Palmetto Station in the Georgia Con-ference of the M. E. Church, South, and was duly and lawfully appointed to that charge according to the rules and discipline of that church. The Rev. John B. McGeehee, Presiding Elder, con-

preach a sermon at Newnan, therein setting forth the abuses of the institution of slavery, and advising the citizens to accept the Amnesty Proclamation offered by the President of United States, and to become

by the President of United States, and to become good and loyal citizens.

It further appears that Presiding Elder McGeehee ordered the Rev. Mr. Kimble, a returned rebel chaplain, to take the pastoral charge of Caldwell's church and ordered Caldwell to Haraldson Mission, a place in a remote and obscure part of the La Grange District, where he would have a very limited sphere of usefulness and no means whatever of supporting his family.

It is accordingly ordered by the Major General commanding, that the Rev. John B. Caldwell be impediately reinstated in possession of the charge in Commanding, that the Kev. John B. Caldwell be im-mediately reinstated in possession of the churches of Newnan and Palmetto Station, and that he be pro-tected and upheld therein by the United States mili-tary authorities of the District of Atlanta, and also that his family be protected in the quiet possession of the church parsonage until the expiration of the regu-lar term for which he was appointed to officiate in those churches.

those churches.

If the Rev. J. B. McGeebee, Presiding Elder,

By command of Major General Thomas. (Signed,) GEO. W. HOWARD,
Assistant Adjutant General

EMANCIPATION NOT COMPLETE.

EMANCIPATION NOT COMPLUTE.

The following is an extract from Hon. Charles Sumner's address recently delivered at Worcester, Mass:

When last I addressed my fellow citizens on public affairs, at the close of the late presidential election, as we were about to vote for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, I underlook to show the absolute inductive between slavery and the rebellion, so that one could not end without the other. As I finished that address, I said to friends near me, that it was "my lat anti-slavery speech." I was mistaken. Neither late rebellion nor slavery speech and that is all. Slavery has been disarraned, but that is all. Slavery has been about the disarraned, but that is all. Slavery has been disarraned, but that is a finished the district of the proposition of the greatest proposition of th

ness or as party. Until all this is done, in every par-ticular, and beyond possibility of question, it is vain to say that emancipation has been secured. The good work is only half done. It must be continued to its assured consummation. This same national authority which began it must take care that the good work is maintained and completed, in letter and in spirit, everywhere throughout the rebel States, in conventions of the people, in legislative assemblies, in courts, in the city, in the country, in streets, on highways, on by-ways, in retired places, on plantations, in houses, so that no man shall be despoiled of any of his rights, but all shall be equal before the law.

There is a glorious instance in our own day which is an example for us, when the Emperor of Russia, by a proclamation, fulfilling the aspirations of his predecessors, set free twenty-three millions of serfs, and then completed his work by investing the freedmen with civil and political rights, including the right to testify in court, the right of suffrage and the right to hold office. I have in my hand this immortal proclamation, dated at St. Petersburg, 19th of February, 1861; recomplated amidst provers and thendexives in all tion, dated at St. Petersburg, 19th of February, 1861; promulgated amidst prayers and thanksgivings in all the churches of the national capital, and at once expedited to every part of the widely extended empire by generals and staff officers of the Emperor himself. Here it is, in an official document entitled Affranchissement des Serfs, and issued at St. Petersburg. After reciting that the earlier measures in behalf of the serfs had failed, because they had been left to "the legacy from his ancestors, and declares the serfs, after an interval of two years, "entirely enfranchised." Meanwhile, that nothing might fail, "a special court" for serfs was created in each province, charged with the organization of local governments, the adjustment of boundaries, and generally to superintend the transition from the old to the new, with "justices of the

sition from the old to the new, with "justices of the peace" in each district, to examine on the spot all questions arising from emancipation. Had the work stopped here, it would have been incomplete. But no such fatal mistake was made.

Accompanying the proclamation, is a series of "regulations," prepared with infinite care, and divided into chapters and sections—occupying no less than ninety-one pages in double columns and small type—by which the rights of the freedmen are secured beyond question. Beginning with the declaration that the freedmen "acquire the rights belonging to the condition of free farmers," they then proceed in formal words to fix and assure their rights, civil and political. By one section, it is provided that "the articles of the civil code on the rights and obligations of the family, are extended to the freedmen; that consequently they acquire the right, without the authorization of the proprietor, to contract marriage, and to make any arrangement whatever concerning their family affairs; that they can equally enter into all agreements and obligations authorized by the laws, as well with the State as with individuals, on the conditions established for free farmers; that they the conditions established for free farmers; that they can inscribe themselves in the guilds, and exercise trades in the villages; and they can found and conduct factories and establishments of commerce." Another section secures to the freedmen the right of acquiring and alienating property of all kinds, according to the general law, and besides, guarantees, on certain conditions, "the possession of their homesteads," with the grounds appurtenant. Another section secures to the freedmen complete equality in the courts, with the right of action, whether civilly or criminally, to commence process, and to answer perdefend their rights by all the means known to the law, and to appear as witnesses and as bail, conforma-ably to the law." Other sections secure to the freed-men equality in political rights, by providing that "on the organization of the towns, they shall be entitled to take part in the meetings and elections for the towns, and to vote on town affairs, and to exercise divers functions; "that they shall also "take part in the assemblies for the district, and shall vote on district affairs, and choose the chairman," and generally to enjoy all rights to choose their local officers and to be chosen in turn. And still another section authorizes freedmen "to place their children in the establishments for public education, to embrace the career lishments for public education, to embrace the career of instruction, or the scientific career, or to take service in the corps of surveyors." And it is further provided, that they "cannot lose their rights or be restrained in their exercise, except after judgment of the town, according to fixed rules." And still furemancipation in Russia has been completed and as-sured. Such is the lesson of the great Empire to the

UNFINISHED CHRISTIANS. To teach by example is the surest and best mode a letter, and show him how you make it. You must show him what you want him to do, and how you do

show him what you want him to do, and how you do it yourself.

The same principle applies to morals and religion.
To lead children to serve God, there is no human instrumentality equal to a right example. A genuine, healthy Christian, conscientious, devout, and yet cheerful and companionable, is a living epistle, "known and read of all men." Admonitious and set lectures are well enough in their way, but unless they are reinforced by fitting example, we need not expect to see much good resulting from them. This fact will explain some things which careless observers declare surprising and even contragy to divine promise.

-Sunday School Times.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE REBEL

The wise man makes his decision from a knowledge f all the facts in the case. He looks through other en's eyes when he cannot see with his own. We give the following to let our readers look through Senator Sumner's eyes at the " condition of the rebel

If we look at the rebel States generally, there is little to inspire trust. They rose against a paternal government simply for the sake of Slavery, planting themselves upon two postulates furnished by John C. Calhoun — first, State rights; and secondly, the alleged falsehood of our fathers, when, at the birth of our nation, they declared that all men are born equal. Since that early war when Satan "in proud rebelious arms, drew after him the third part of Heaven," nothing so utterly wicked has occurred. And the nothing so utterly wicked has occurred. And the spirit of Satan entered into the Rebellion, and continued with it to the end. It was present on the battle-field. It was present in the treatment of Union prisoners. It was present in the principes of the ocean. I know not that these devils have yet been cast out. I know not that any swine into which they have entered have rushed headlong into the sea. But I do know that according to concurring and unipmeachaknow that, according to concurring and unimpeachable testimony, from all quarters of the rebel States,—from North Carolina to Texas,—there is one sullen, lefiant voice, which, in the very words of Satar driven from the skics, thus speaks:—

"What though the field be lost "What though the field be lost? All is not lost; the unconquerable will, And study of revenge, immortal hate,—And, through experience of this great event, In arms not worse, in foresight much advance We may with more successful hope resolve To wage by force or guile eternal war, Irreconcilable to our grand foe."

Such is their spirit. Grounding their arms, they Such is their spirit. Grounding their arms, they now resort to other means. Cunning takes the place of war. As they precipitated themselves out of the Union, they now seek to precipitate themselves back. A "wooden horse" is constructed, which is stuffed with hidden foes, and they thus seek to enter our Troy. Already the rattle of arms is heard, and ominous voices, as the treacherous engine is advanced. The Convention in Mississippi tells the story. Who does not know that the South is full of spirits, who have awarn undying hatred not only to the Union. have sworn undying hatred not only to the Union, but to reason itself, and whose policy is a perpetual madness. The freedmen are trodden down and the land is filled with tragedies. History stands aghast at the massacre of Glence in a retired Scotch valley; and our sympathies overflow at the murder of a solitary traveler by the merciless Indians; but these scenes are now repeated. The Barbarism of Slavery rages still. The lash and the bloodhound are at large. Life is nothing, if it beats under a colored skin. And these rebels, besmeared with blood, and boiling with concentrated passion, now strive to envelop themselves in the immunities of State Independence, with two special objects in view: first, that they may deal with the freedmen as they please, without any check from the National authority; and secondly, that they may send a solid representation votes from the North, may, re-assert that ancient monopoly and masterdom under which the country suffered so long. One of their speakers in Mississippi,
at the recent convention, said openly, that "he was
opposed to fighting the General Government or anybody else; that he was ready to submit to its wishes as
he would to a highway robber, whose power he was not
able to resist." Another speaker, less frank, thought
it relieve to accept the present condition of affairs. it policy to accept the present condition of affairs, until the control of the State is restored into the hands of its people, and " to submit for a time to evils which cannot be remedied." And still another, much

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

A singular religious movement was begun in England a few weeks ago. It is proposed to unite the members of the English, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches in friendly communion, and the public journals report that three hundred churches in English and have presented to the measure. land have assented to the measure. From a statement made by Rev. F. G. Hall, formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, we gather the following indicamund Hall, Oxford, we gather the following indications of the character and purpose of this movement:

"An institution has been formed under the title of 'The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom,' to unite in a bond of intercessary prayer members of both the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Anglican communions. 'To all,' it is said, 'who, while they lament the divisions amongst Christians, look forward for their healing mainly to a corporate re-union of those three great bodies which claim for themselves the inheritance of the priesthood and the name of Catholic, an appeal is made. They are not asked to compromise any principles which they, rightly or wrongly, hold dear; they are simply asked to unite for the promotion of a high and holy end."

The names of the members are to be kept strictly

Recent foreign papers announce the discovery, or he 26th of August, of a new planet by Dr. Rober Recent foreign papers. The 26th of August, of a new planet by Dr. Rouers Luther, director of the observatory at Bilk, Germany. It appeared as a star of the tenth magnitude, and was situated in the right ascension, twenty-one hours thirty-four minutes, and south declination fourteen minutes.

thirty-four minutes, and south declination fourteen degrees twenty-one minutes.

This planet is the eighty-fourth of the group of small bodies revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is the fourteenth detected by Dr. Luther. During a period of less than twenty years no less than eighty of these small planets, varying from the seventh to the twelfth magnitude, have been detected; and as optical power is increased these minute bodies will probably be found which are invisible in the most powerful telescopes of the present day.

THE BABBATH PSALTER-OUR RITUAL-THE LORD'S PRAYER.

When I first saw a notice of the Psalter, it struce favorably, and I intended to say a word in its favor When I first saw a notice of the Psaiter, it strack me favorably, and I intended to say a word in its favor. You, Mr. Editor, have done it much better; permit me, however, to say that it will meet with favor from many.

The Scriptures are not as generally read in our social meetings as would be profitable, nor as profitably read in our Sabbath services as they might be. Here let me say the pew is not deserving of all the blame in this matter. You say, "while the minister reads the word of the Lord, nine tenths of the congregation are listless and inattonsitive, and so far as the effect of reading the Scriptures on the part of the audience is concerned, it might as well be dispensed with altogether." Perhaps so; but let me asy if the minister himself, while in this daty, would be a little less listless, and not read "the lesson" so like to a school girl reading hers, there would be more attention in the pews. Pause occasionally and "give the meaning;" help us over difficult places; favor us with the marginal readings; read it as if you understood it yourselves, and we will try to keep awake. In your editorial on the subject, you have a word for the "old members who have conceived a mortal prejudice against the indefinite idea of ritualism," etc. Please make an exception of one who is old enough to be better.

ritualism," etc. Please make an exception of one who is old enough to be better.

I was pleased with the action of our last General Conference enjoining the use of the Lord's Prayer in the public services of the Sabbath, to be repeated by the minister and congregation in concert; but think it to be exceedingly regretted that the form given in our Discipline differs in its phraseology so much from that in the Bible. This most certainly ought not so to be. If we have an authorized and generally received version of the Bible, and consider it a good one, let us use it and conform to it, especially in so important a part as the Lord's Prayer. What reason can be given for this discrepancy, other than some centuries ago, before we had our present excellent verison, the prelates of the Church of England in composing their liturgy copied from Cranmer's, or some other ancient text; Mr. Wesley in forming his ritual, followed the book of common prayer used in the Establishment; and we have followed in their wake. I believe our old Discipline is not considered so sacred but that it may be altered quadrennially. As the matter now rests, the use of the Prayer as contemplated will not, and cannot be done in the most impressive manner. There will not be done in the most impressive manner. There will no be "music as well as worship in the sound." If the be "music as well as worship in the sound." It me congregation are to repeat with the minister, and are to give full, clear, prompt utterances, they must not wait to find out what he is about to say, they must keep fully up with him, and say the same words. How can this be done unless we use one form of words? I recently listened done unless we use one form of words? I recently listenee to three different clergymen on three consecutive Sabbaths in one of our principal churches, neither one of which repeated the Prayer like the other; one of them, an able preacher, and talented president of one of our literary institutions, refreshed us by repeating the Lord's Prayer as Matthew gives it to us. If the officiating clergyman reads from the Discipline and those in the pews read from the Discipline and the Discipline and the Discipline and those in the Discipline and the Disciplin

sible than fugue singing.

LAICUS.

The above is from one of our best and most intellige laymen in one of the large cities in Massachusetts. welcome him to our columns, and thank him for this communication. He may be classed among the old men bers of the church, yet his mind and soul keep young

### A CALL TO WORKING MEN.

Intemperance rages, and will rage till we change or y less on organizations, and more on honest, individual effort. There is desperate need of attle this great evil on their "own hook," responwhat if great men continue to discuss the Maine Law

and their admirers continue to read and admire that save us?

What if great conventions continue to be held, and dis

What if Temperance Societies, not a few, continue to What if Temperance Societies, not a few, continue to meet and do little more than air their regallias, have a convivial time, and occupy our newspapers with a display of organizations and names? Will that save us?

Most manifestly we have organizations enough, discussions enough, and legislation enough, whilst the evil waxes worse and worse. In this dilemma, can anything be done? Yes, thank Heaven. Let us with the spirit and gospel of Christ go straightway to work (as individuals) in the very neighborhoods where, in God's providence. gospel of Christ go straightway to work (as individuals) in the very neighborhoods where, in God's providence, we reside. Let us labor, might and main, with Young America, with temperate drinkers and drunkards, diffuse light and love by spreading Temperance Papers and Temperance Tracts in the very dens of sin, and in all the "highways and byways" of life; and looking to God for strength we may soon understand the promise. "One strength we may soon understand the promise." One

strength, we may soon understand the promise, "On shall chase a thousand." tall chase a thousand."

The spreading of Tracts—Tracts which are short, pure ont, pity, rather than pretty—is attended with great suess. We have such Tracts. We sell them at common of the common of orices. We send them gratuitously to those who wish to do good, but are too poor to buy them Friends, send fo

money to carry on the battle; and being almoner of their bounty, though poor, we wish, with God's blessing, to make many rich. Therefore, fellow-laborers, send for our Tracts, and try their quality upon your dram-sellers

The floodgates of iniquity are lifted up. We have thre hundred thousand drunkards sinking into their graves. We have hosts of "temperate drinkers" coming on tall their places! Earnest, self-denying workers are need. ed on all hands. We must reanimate a dying cause. Friends, awake, let us stretch ourselves upon it as Elisha stretched himself upon the dead child, and it shall rise to life in majesty and strength.

Temperance Depository, Fitchburg, Mass.

### MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Gardiner District Ministerial Association met a cording to appointment, Sept. 20th and 21st, at Mormouth. The weather was very fine. The attendance eministers was small, owing perhaps to the short notic that was given of the meeting. Bro. Colby, our Presing Elder, was present, and presided in his accustomed the contraction of ing Elder, was presont, and presided in his accustomed affable and interesting manner. There was a good at tendance of the people of Monmouth. Our religious meetings were seasons of spiritual power. The discussions were characterized by so much brotherly love that we felt our hearts were profited by them as well as our minds. The question, "Should the Sunday School take the place of one of the sermons on the Sabbath," and the subject of Sunday Schools generally, elicited much discussion, and every one seemed to be stimulated to labor with greater carnestness for the youth. cussion, and every one seemed to be stimulated to labo with greater earnestness for the youth.

It was voted that our next Association meet at Mechan

ic Falls. The conviction was generally expressed that the present meeting of the Association was one of the most present meeting of the Associated profitable that had been held.

### J. B. LAPHAM, Secretary.

### ROLL OF HONOR.

The Young Men's Debating Club and Lyceum con-nected with the Wesleyan Academy is preparing a Roll of Honor of all members of that Society who have died in the army, whether in battle, hospital or prison. Wil not the friends of our fallen heroes be so kind as to for ward the names (in full), regiment, rank, and battle hospital, prison or other place of decease? Direct to Benjamin Gill, Sec. Com., Wilbraham, Mass." It is to be hoped that the call of the Committee will be reconsided to The idea, it is to be hoped to the call of the Committee will be reconsided to The idea, it is to be the committee. promptly responded to. The idea is an excellent on Small, indeed, is any tribute we can give when compare to the glorious deeds they have done. May their name be embalmed forever in our memories.

G. H. B. med forever in our memories. Scituate, Sept. 18.

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee for the Readfield District on the subject of a New England Convention of Methodists choses at the East Livermore Camp Meeting, are Rev Stephen Allen, Kent's Hill; F. A. Williams, Esq., Skowhegan Eben. Davis, Esq., Kendall's Mills. Substitutes—Rev C. Munger, Skowhegan; Morrill P. Smith, East Willon. Readfield, Sept. 28.

### THE NEGRO A CALVINIST-METHODISM

A friend has sent us the report of two speeches mad in the Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly, held las spring in Brooklyn, and reported in the Tribune. It rather late in the day to refer to them, and yet we do so this case as they contain a few very interesting and in structive points. It may be interesting, it ought to be profitable to "see oursels as ithers see us," at least to know n what light others look upon us and our theology. Th subject under discussion is the Duty of the Church to go South in her Evangelical Mission among the Freedmen.

The two speakers are evidently of the colored persuasion Considerable discussion was called out by the question mooted in the report, particularly that relating to the freedmen, and Rev. John B. Reeve, of the 4th Presbyter of Philadelphia, made a telling speech in favor of his brethren. He said that it is the duty of the church it take possession of the field that Providence has opened for it, and then to treat the black men as men and brother it, and then to treat the black men as men and brothers not as dependents upon charity and sympathy. We are tired of sympathy; we want fair and menly recognition of justice and of our prerogatives. We are not at a sahamed of the name of Africans, but we are Americans and wish to be admitted among you as such—not to have a bone thrown at us. We expected to come back former. Establish churches among our people South, an they will soon take care of themselves; our churches no do more for themselves than our white brethren, propotentials of the property of do more for themselves than our white brethren, proportionately. Our people are naturally Presbyterians; it has only been their unchangeable faith in the eternal purpose of God that has sustained them through the bitter past. They are not Methodists—they are Calvinists, quite as much as their masters, except that the latter believed God had one eternal purpose, and the town-trodden race believe the exact reverse. Let us do our work here, in America, fairly and as others may—not, as the Sabbath Schools yesterday, crowded behind our juniors—and let the schemes of colonizationists find place when the work Providence designed for us here is completed.

Rev. Charles H. Thompson, of the Newark, N. J., Presbytery, objected most strenuously to putting the Freedmen into churches with the whites; a white pastor over a colored congregation would be an impossibility.

Freedmen into churches with the whites; a white pastor over a colored congregation would be an impossibility. Mr. Reeve had quoted an instance in his own parish on this point. He had once a white clergyman come to preach for him—which was generally a source of anxiety to him lest there should be some misstep—and the good brother got through his summon and the other exercises very well until he came to his closing prayer, and then he would say, "O, Lord, we know that the soul of the

black man is as dear to thee as the soul of the white man! "and that, of course, spoiled all the rest. The fact is, the blacks are very much prejudiced against the whites. [Laughter] Mr. Thompson deemed Presbyte-rlanism the proper faith for the negro; Methodism degrades them, since it excites and arouses their sensibilities, which need rather to be quieted; and as to the Roman Catholics, who are seeking to win them over to that faith, a negro deems all Roman Catholics Irishmen, and that is enough for that argument.

Both of the above speeches were listened to with great interest, and were warmly seconded by others.

There seems to be an honest difference of opinion of he adaptation and utility of Methodism and Calvinism for the colored people of the South, among both white and blacks; and as that is so, we hope there will he a holy emulation among the Christian churches as to which sha do most and best for the poor, and those recently set free armony and of mutual love and good will. So let us strive together to build up the Redeemer's kingdom.

# Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance. \*\*All papers stopped at the expiration of the term of su scription as given with the printed address.

THE CHILDREN OF OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS We hear complaints often made that the children and youth of our Sabbath Schools do not attend the public preaching. They do not go to church in the norning, and go directly home from the exercises of he Sabbath School in the afternoon, as though at ending upon preaching was no part of their duty We do not suppose that all children do so. Some parents train up their children to attend regularly upon the preached word, and such children generally honor their parents in faithfully attending the public means of grace. We are sorry, however, to pelieve that the complaint is too well founded. Many children do not attend upon public preaching at all, ome only once on the Sabbath, and many other only occasionally, without any fixed habits in regard to public worship. Many parents seem to think it their children attend the Sabbath School, that is sufficient. Sunday School teaching is with them a substitute for preaching. "It has pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe, and nothing else, however interesting or important, can be a substitute for that divinely appointed mean of grace. Neither adults nor children should "for sake the assembling of themselves together" to hea from the living ministry the word of God.

The Sunday School is an auxiliary to the preach ing of the gospel, and not a substitute for it. To some extent it supplements the pulpit, aiding it and endering it more powerful, but never superseding it Parents should understand this, and inculcate it as vital and life-long principle of conduct in their children, for a good share of the blame for the present neglect is laid upon the parents for not training their children rightly on this subject. Some of the fault may perhaps belong occasionally to a teacher, who does not think to inculcate regular church going as one of the Christian duties. We call attention to this, and hope all parents and Sabbath School teach ers will earnestly seek to bring about a change on this most important subject. In attending faithfully to this they will not only render acceptable service to God, but may also be the instruments of saving many

Perhaps the ministry may be a little at fault in th matter in preaching such sermons as fail to interest the children and youth. Children generally gothey love to go-where they are interested. The simple fact that they do not like to go to church proves that they are not interested in the preaching. Why should the preacher devote all his time to the preparation of a sermon for a class of hearers not likely to be much benefited, to the utter neglect of the more youthful class which might be greatly profited thereby? The batteries of the pulpit are aimed often too high. They shoot over the heads of the most hopeful portion of hearers. When Jesus preached, "the common people heard him gladly." He was not metaphysical, did not deal in abstrac tions, but talked in a very simple manner about facts and vital truths which could be easily understood. Happy is that minister who takes the Saviour's style of preaching for his model, or approximates as near to it as possible. Ought not every gospel sermon to have something in it to interest, please, and instruc the children? Would not the power of the pulpit be greatly increased by aiming directly at the minds the children and youth, as well as at the intelligence of the adults? Every pastor should rightly divide the word of truth, and give to every hearer his portion in due season. Let the preachers co-operate in this thing with the parents, and we may soon see a great change in the children's attendance upon the preached word. Parental wish and authority should not be embarrassed by the children having a just reason to ay, "We do not find anything to interest us in our pastor's preaching."

Without casting censure upon any one for the pass neglect in this matter, let all begin to seek a remedy, and try very good-naturedly to do what they can to improve the attendance of children and youth at our nublic services. Let none forget that correct example is the most effective method of teaching; and where good precepts and correct example combine together, their influence is most powerful. Parents and teachers should do themselves as they wish their children and pupils to do, and going before them in the light of holy example, each should be able to say to them-" Follow me as I follow Christ."

### THE CENTENARY OFFERINGS.

The Address of the Central Centenary Committee as given in the Herald last week, is a very important document, and should be carefully preserved for future reference. Every reader interested in the movement will need to recur to it often, before he thoroughly masters the whole subject in all its details. It is not a subject to be fully understood at a single glance, or even by one careful reading; and yet every one

The plan of the Centenary movement as thus laid out by the Committee will be found, after a thorough understanding of it, remarkable for its appropriate ness and its wisdom. The more we study it in its ap plication to the wants and necessities of the church the more we admire it; and we are thoroughly con vinced that the more faithfully all endeavor to carry it out in practice, the more effectually they will promote the prosperity of the church. What we have most to fear is, that in some parts of the church short-sighted and impulsive persons may be blinded by the intensity of their local feelings and interests the great importance of the connectional interests and will endeavor to turn funds away from the lat ter to the former interests. Every one should carefully guard against that feeling. Stronger connec tional bonds are needed for our beloved Methodism more than an increase of local interests. The Centenary celebrations will furnish a fine opportunity for all our members to rise above what is merely local to a contemplation of the interests of our church as a whole, and of what she needs to greatly augment her

future efficiency.

The plan provides for a division of the Centenary offerings into a connectional fund and a local fund At least one half of all the sums contributed must go into the connectional fund, and be appropriated as already specified by the Centenary Commi other half is to go into the local fund, and be appropriated by the Centenary Committees of the several Conferences within whose bounds the money may have been raised. Each Conference Committee, we suppose, will dispose of the local fund, or of one half of what is raised within its bounds. Individual con-tributors may designate to which of the specified ob-Dr. J. T. Peck, the pastor, has had a year of great pros jects they wish their off-rings to be applied, and their wishes will be gratified so far as the limitations menwishes will be gratified so far as the limitations men-tioned in the plan will allow. Thus all the contributions of any individual, of any church, of any district or Conference will first be received and reported as one Centenary offering. The appropriate Committees will next divide it equally into two parts, giving the first half to the Central Centenary Committee for the connectional fund, and the other half again extended to the Central Church.

to the Conference Centenary Committee for the local fund. These respective Committees will then appr priate the moneys in their hands to the various ob ects recommended and approved by the local Con mittee, or according to the specifications of the plan for the connectional funds.

This is a point which should be clearly understo by all at the outset. There are other important oints to which we shall call attention hereafter, but his is sufficient for the present. On this subject we propose to follow the rule given in the Scriptures Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little.

THE RE-OPENING OF GRACE CHURCH On Temple reet, Boston, as a Free M. E. Church, with appropr ervices, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, at 2 P. There will be a dedication Festival in the evening Tickets \$1 50 each, for sale at J. P. Magee's. Furth

DO NOT INCLUDE THE LEGACIES .- When a legacy r bequest is made in favor of the Missionary Society, do ot report that in your returns to your Conference as on from your charge, even though you know the ount to have been paid into the treasury. It was not contribution from your circuit in the sense in which con eparate account of legacies in his accounts, and your r ort of that legacy will be a credit in your Conferen inutes for you, but not in the treasurer's account of eints, which will make a discrepancy,

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.—The Boston Journal

he 30th ult., contains the following:

Last evening the Jews commenced the observance heir greatest festival, "Yom Kippur," or Day of Atonent. It is held in accordance with the Levitical law, ound in the thirteenth chapter of Leviticus, 27th to 3 crees. It is a matter of belief that, on the festival of lewish New Year, or "Rosh Hashona," the Almiglecking may," actions during the past year and reoks into man's actions during the past year, and pre-ribes his penalty or reward, but it is not fixed until the av of Atonement, so as to give the repentant sinner pends the intervening ten days in penitence, fasting a prayer. No day in the whole year is looked upon by Jew with more awe than the Day of Atonement, nor ew with more awe than the Day or Atonement, nor the religious services so exacting on any day. No meat rink is partaken of from sunset until sunset, and the ret time is spent in the Synagogue, imploring the Lor progiveness for the sins committed during the past twe nouths. An explanation of the Talmud says that months. An expanation of the rainful says that it. Lord forgives only the sins committed against himself, be not those committed toward one's fellow man, no mater of what people or creed, unless human forgiveness first obtained and the wrong repaired, as far as it lies one's power. Hence all true Jews make restitution

THE MECHANIC'S FAIR .- The tenth exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, now witnessed at Fancuil Hall and Quincy Market, well worthy of a careful examination. Should any of our readers visit the city during this exhibition, they would be well paid for their time and money to spend at east half a day-it will take more than one visit or lay to do it justice-in looking at the fine display of a ery great variety of machines and manufactured articles of the finest quality and of the most improved styles. We have already visited it three times, and are far from being satisfied. We may recur to this subject again next week and perhaps speak of some of the more useful articles o exhibition more in detail.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY for Octob has come to hand promptly from the publishers, and con tains the following list of articles: A Good Minister of Jesus : Omens of the Church of Christ : Woman's Position and Influence; One of the Presumptive Argumen for the Divinity of the Bible; Life and Times of Paul Dr. Lyman Beecher; Contemporary Literature

CORRECTIONS -In the report of Rev. Wm. Rice's a ress at the laying of the corner stone of the new church a Springfield, as published in the *Herald* last week, so me storical inaccuracies occur which must be credited to the eporter, and not to the speaker. Instead of saying Sishop Asbury preached "his first sermon," it should read "the first sermon," and not in the Asbury chapel, but in "Springfield," for the said chapel was not built until 1821, thirty years after the first visit of Bishop Asbury to that town.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for Sept is just received rom Jas. O. Boyle & Co., containing eight articles.

### [From our Oregon Correspondent.] LETTER FROM THE PACIFIC. Steamer Golden City, near the Golden Gate,

September 2, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—To-day at 11 o'clock A. M., this goo nip, Capt. Bradbury in command, left her berth at the oot of Folsom Street, San Francisco, for Panama. Many undreds are present to witness her departure, some drawn hither by the fact that their kindred or friends were shor eaving the coast for "the States," as the Atlantic board called here; but more because the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party, who have been spending the summer on the Pacific side, were about embarking for New York. Cheers and songs and salvos of artillery attested the high estima ion in which the distinguished guests were held. They have crossed the plains by stage, halting at Denver, Utah Nevada, and personally observing the immense resource of this part of the Continent; they have made a thoroug our of California, visiting every place of note in it; thence hey went overland to Portland, Oregon, traversing th whole of Western Oregon; thence up the mighty Colum bia, three hundred miles. From Portland they went b teamer to Monticello, seventy miles; from Monticello b and to Olympia, ninety miles; and from Olympia, down the sound by steamer two hundred miles, to From Victoria by ocean steamer to San Francisco, and now by sea to New York. They have been greatly in terested and astonished at the magnitude and beauty and fabulous wealth of the countries they have traversed, and they are better prepared to appreciate the vast important of this part of the Union and the urgent necessity which requires the early completion of the Pacific Railroad than they could otherwise have been. These topics will doubtless have more Congressional attention as the result of this tour of observation. In the meantime the people of the Pacific States have bestowed every appropriate courtesy to their distinguished visitors, toasting and feting them from Virginia City, in Nevada, to Olympia, in Washington Territory. In this the people here have shown excellent good sense, and they will doubtless fine their account of it in the future.

A WONDERFUL CITY. San Francisco is one of the marvels of the world Fourteen years ago my feet first pressed its soil. small, inconsiderable city then, it has become in a decad and a half one of the finest, wealthiest, most live cities in the world. I look with amazement upon its splendid churches, schools, stores, public buildings. Montgomery Street, the Broadway of San Francisco, is one of the finest that any city can boast. The land is worth \$1,200 linear foot for lots one hundred feet deep. Here ar cathedrals which have cost not less than \$100,000 each. The Jews are erecting a synagogue at a cost of \$200,000 One of the public school buildings is probably as con plete and elegant as any in the Union, if not in the world It was erected at an expense of a quarter of a million of dollars. There are eight or ten others scarcely less in ferior. San Francisco is a pigmy to-day in comparis to what she is to be within the next twenty-five years, she is a giantess now in comparison with her former se She is engrossing all the trade of this half of the world and what London and New York are to the Atlantic world and Europe, she is soon destined to be to the Pa cific, Asia, Japan and Australia. Six hundred million of dollars have been added to the metallic currency of the world by a country every foot of which is tributary to th

METHODISM IN SAN PRANCISCO Only within three or four years have the Methodists San Francisco been acting worthily of the present and prospective greatness of their city. They have two credi churches, and through the indefatigable efforts of Rev. J. D. Blain, the foundation of another has beel laid. It is called the Central Methodist Church. Its lo cation is eminently eligible, a fine site has been secured. and it is in successful course of being fully paid for. Un-fortunately Bro. Blain's health is failing, and he has been compelled to desist entirely from labor. It is feared he will not soon if ever be able to resume his very effective service. Howard Street Church is a monument of his ist Church in any city. Recently its members paid off collections for the year will reach five or six hundred do

A TEA MEETING. The Central Church Society is a colony fro Street. A paternal guardianship is extended over the former by the latter. The failure of Bro. Blain's health rendered it necessary that material assists

eting. It was largely attended, and the effort was priety, what is the strong arm of the military doing to polly successful. The writer was detailed for a speech.

Peck was in his happiest vein, and as the result of the lit is admitted that there is not that state of feeling between appily successful. The writer was detailed for a speech. Dr. Peck was in his happiest vein, and as the result of the meeting \$1,000 was secured for the needy beneficiary of Howard Street Church. It is hoped this English custo

CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. having prosperity. Lately it has donned a new dress This is the gift of its friends in San Francisco. The California Advocate is a power for Methodism here which cannot wisely be dispensed with.

THE OREGON, OR PACIFIC ADVOCATE.

The co-laborer of the former paper, the Pacific Chri tian Advocate, is closing up its first year under enc prospects. Its financial condition is improving, its circu-lation is enlarging. Dr. Benson, the new editor, adapts himself to the delicate and difficult work of conducting with vigor and success. I say delicate and difficult; it both, for the reasons that public opinion in Oregon is no nearly so unanimous and correct as with you in New Eng land; and besides this, the smallness of our population especially of our Methodist population, renders the sur ort of a religious paper small and precarious, compel rigid economy and severe labor on the part of the edito ndispensable. There is not a church editor in American Methodism whose labor is so rigorous as that of the Pa cific Advocate incumbent. The writer speaks from a pain ful experience of nine years, and knows, therefore, when of he affirms. The paper under its present editor loing more for Methodism than a half dozen able itiner ants could. As a theme which will have interest for Nev England readers, I clip from its last issue an article fu nished by myself in relation to

THE PREEDMAN. An interesting problem awaits solution. It is the que tion, What is to be the future of the freedmen in our cons Perhaps some light may be thrown upon the tion by reciting the results of observations among then

THE PREEDWAY AS A SOLDIER The testimony of those who ought best to know officers in the 25th Army Corps—is unanimous to their soldierly bearing and qualities. Captains, colonels, ma iors and generals bear concurrent testimony to the cou age, endurance and subordination of the colored soldier United States military, he had never seen better soldiers than the colored troops. At Petersburg, Wagner, Port Hudson and in Alabama the negro has proved his man hood and his title to the rights of manhood

THE COLORED MAN AS A LEARNER. Some writer has remarked that the culmination American genius is the negro in the trenches, the rifle i one hand and the spelling-book in the other. This was minently true during the war. The Christian Commission had colored schools at City Point, Point of Rocks and some ten schools for colored soldiers in the 25th Corps. They studied hard and learned rapidly. Their proficiency was remarkable, much greater than one would suppose. Some of the more advanced took the place of teachers of the less proficient. The writer noticed in several schools the cagerness of freedmen to acquire education, and remarked with special satisfaction the con mendable progress they made.

THE NEGRO INTELLIGENTLY OBSERVANT OF EVENT Chaplain Hunt, of a Pennsylvania regiment, related to traband in 1862. It was before the negro had been sup posed capable of bearing arms with efficiency. "Uncle," said the chaplain, "how is it that you colored people don't fight ?" "O, massa, we's de bone ?" "The bone what has that to do with it? How is it you don't fight?' "Massa." he rejoined. "we's de bone." "Well." says the chaplain, "how is it you don't fight?" "Why, massa you see two dogs fighting over a bone, the bone don't fight! He had struck it pat.

The writer met an intelligent negro at City Point, and said to him, "it is said by some that you colored folks lon't want to be free; that you would rather be slaves; that you are better off as slaves, and that you could not care of yourselves, if free. Tell me about this." Well now," he replied, "you shall tie up a dog, and even if you give him a long rope, he will go to the end of his rope and pull and whine and whine. Now if a dog would feel that way to be confined, it isnt't according to nature that a man would want to be a slave, and we don't think we are better off to be s'aves. As to taking care of ourselves, our labor has made what has breade and clothed slaves and planters both."

MANLY QUALITIES OF THE FREEDMEN In their fidelity to Union men and Union soldiers, the colored men have given proof of their possession of the higher, nobler qualities of our nature. Constancy to a friend has ever been regarded as among the noblest traits of a correct and elevated manhood. In this particular the egroes have been unsurpassed. They have risked all langers and incurred many hardships to serve the safety and welfare of Union refugees and escaping Union solthere had been an instance it would have been published far and wide-in which negroes have been untrue to those seeking their aid or protection.

The possession of these qualities entitles the freedma to the sympathies and aid of the loyal people of the whole country. The negroes should be educated. They are also entitled to the rights of freemen. The proposition to colonize them in some other country than their own is South have as much right to remain there as the whites They were born and reared there, and they, rather than the planters or the landless whites, have "subdued the earth" and developed its agricultural treasures. By these high claims it is their country; hence the proposition to emove them is repugnant.

The colored man should have the right of suffrage upon

the same tenure as the whites. If a property qualification e required to entitle the black man to the right of suffrage, then the same rule should apply to the whites. If none is demanded as to whites, nor any educational standard, neither should it be as to blacks.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS. WALLAMET DISTRICT, W. Roberts, P. E.—Portland, B. C. Lippincott. Milwaukie, J. F. Devere. Oregon City and Canewah, J. Flynn. East Tualitin, G. C. Roe. Hillsborough, E. A. Judkins. Dayton and Lafayette, N. A. Starr. Yambill, J. S. Douglass. Salem, N. Doane. Dallas, G. H. Greer. Rock Creek, W. I. Cosper. Clear Creek, C. Alderson. Vancouver, H. K. Hines. St. Helena. n, one to be supplied. W. J. Franklin, Seamen's Chaplain at ports of Astori

D. Rutledge, Agent of Portland Academy.

H. C. Benson, Editor of Pacific Christian Advocate UPPER WALLAMET AND UMPQUA DISTRICT, G. Hines UPPER WALLAMET AND UMPQUA DISTRICT, G. Hines, P. E. — Jacksonville, D. E. Blain. Roseburgh, J. T. Wolfe. North Umpqua, J. W. Miller. Eugene City, I. Dillon. Corvallis, N. Clark. Mary's River, S. A. Mann. Brownsville, J. B. Calloway, F. Elliott. Albany and Lebanon, P. M. Starr. Mill Creek, D. L. Spaulding. Kirbyville and Spencer's Butte, to be supplied. T. F. Royal, Principal of Umpqua Academy. L. T. Woodward, Principal of Santiam Academy. PUGET SOUND DISTRICT, C. G. Belkanp, P. E.—Olympia, C. C. Stratton. Grand Mound and Chihalis, H. C. Rhodes. Seattle and White River, C. G. Belkanp. Whitby's Island and Teckalect, S. Todd. Claquato, Gray's Harbor, and Shoalwater Bay, to be supplied.

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, W. S. Lewis, P. E.—Walla Walla, Lewiston, Colville, Umatilla, Boice City, Idaho City, Canyon City, and Cascades, to be supplied, Grand Roode and Powder River, Z. B. Ellsworth. Dalles

YAKIMA DISTRICT, J. H. Wilbur, P. E .- Simcoe, J. H. Satters, Yakima, and Altanum, to be supplied Thomas H PEARNE.

### LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN PREACHER Darlington, S. C , Sept. 18, 1865.

MR. EDITOR :- A neighbor has handed me a copy of your issue of August 30th, and with a sacred regard fo ruth, which I trust you cherish as well as myself. I cannot refrain from offering, in the fear of the Lord, a short state ment for your consideration. And though it may preju dice my cause in your estimation, I will inform you that your present correspondent is a minister of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, of more than thirty years' standing, at present stationed in the in the centre of the Pedee country, which is embraced in th Eastern Military District of our State.

The impression which this number of your church be gan would naturally make upon the minds of all your unnformed readers is, that there is a state of cruelty and murder all over the South almost unparalleled. I have no doubt you conscientiously believe this, or you would not publish it. But, my dear sir, let me tell you that it is not true in reference to this section of our State, nor do I be-lieve it is true in regard to any part of South Carolina or the South. But I will only speak for this Pedee country, which embraces an area of say one hundred and twenty miles by seventy-five or eighty. There are thousands of the freed people in this region, and I solemnly declare to you that if one of them has been killed by his former owner or any other white man since the close of the war perhaps a few exceptions, in our State. Rumer has spoken of awful barbarities in some part of Charleston district,

any of the whites and colored that there ought to be; that here have been a few cases of shooting, and still fewer of ere wounding; but not a death have I heard of: One espectable white man was killed by negroes in George own district, for which they have been tried, convicted and sentenced. A number of good citizens have also been killed by deserters, and a number of the latter in turn have been shot; but I affirm that this is the utmost of blood

shed. I ask, what can be the object of newspaper and their correspondents in keeping the public mind in-flamed by that which is absolutely false? We perceive ong some of the officers and soldiers among us-ne all. I am glad to say, -a disposition not only to exagger They came here to see a certain state of things and they are determined that it shall exist, if it be only

their crazed imagination. Will you read a few other facts in my own person istory? Of course I do not ask you to print anythin write; that I may not expect. I am a native of Sou Carolina; am now in my fifty-second year. I have alway esided in Carolina, and chiefly in sections largely occur pied by the colored people. I served them as a missi numbers of them. I solemnly declare to yo that I never saw a deceased colored person who had bee killed by a white. I never saw one who had been seriou y maimed by a white. I never saw a half dozen colore that many cases of grown people. I never saw one that had reason to believe came to his death by starvation. have heard of more cases of the slave killing the mast

I do not offer these facts in defense of slavery, but me evidence of the existence of humanity among South ern people. I have heard numbers say that if they could by a word restore slavery, they would not do it. Th large majority of our people intend to be loyal, if fanati-will allow them to be so. My dear sir, there is son faith, some honor, some Christian piety, even among tho who thought they were doing God service to place all or the altar of revolution. I do not write as a politicianam not one .- but for humanity's sake, for the church' sake, for the Union's sake, for Christ's sake, extend to

onquered people some conciliation, some truth and justice.

Allow me to add that there has not been a single case. of bushwhacking or guerrilla fighting in South Carolin since the close of the war. Is that worth anything from people that fought desperately and lost all? W. A. GAMEWELL

We very cheerfully publish the above letter. We d ot see how the writer could infer that it would "preju dice his cause" by communicating the above to our read ers. The reports of "outrages, cruelty and murder" which he refers, were all taken from "Southern" new papers. We did not suppose that they would "exagger ate" or misstate the facts occurring among them. W ertainly have no desire to exaggerate or misreprese the facts in any case. We seek simply after the trut and are most happy when we can find a corresponde who knows the truth and will give it to us. We chee fully accord to him the utmost sincerity, and admit tha ver, but a small portion of the South, and tells us onl shat he knows and what he has not seen. It is possib that a great deal of cruelty may have been excercised i hat region which he has not seen, and murders com itted which he has not heard of. he gospel, the wicked would be likely to shun his notice nd to conceal their crimes from him. We only wish w ould reasonably doubt the evidence of outrage, cruelty nd murder which we receive from nearly all parts of the

South, some of it of the most reliable characte Was our Southern brother present when Amy Spain. olored woman, was seized by the Christian (?) chivalry Darlington, S. C., the town in which he is stationed, an usly hung to a sycamore tree standing in from f the court house, for the crime of having said, as a de tachment of Sherman's army occupied the town, "Bles eroic, honorable, and pious "auto da fe" may be foun n Harper's Weekly for September 30, 1865, page 613 If he was not present, she not being allowed the benefit of clergy, has he heard of it? Is it any more immoral improper for Northern newspapers to faithfully recor such deeds after they have transpired than it is for th men of humanity, honor, and faith, in the South to perpe

its fruits, we will certainly give our brethren of the So full credit for all the humanity, loyalty, faith, honor and Christian piety which they have manifested or may maniest hereafter as good fruits in their conduct, their life or their spirit. However, we shall never believe that true Christian piety will permit any intelligent person to think he is "doing God service" while "placing all on the altar of revolution," to overthrow in the interests of slavery such a government as ours. Saul of Tarsus wa sincere in his persecution of the church, but after his con ersion he saw that he had been the very chief of sinners We will give our Southern brethren full credit for picty when they repent, confess and live as Saul did after his name was changed to Paul, but never while they attemp justify as acts of Christian piety their ungodly effort overthrow our national government -EDITOR.

### LETTER FROM LOWELL.

The business of Lowell was probably never better than t is to-day, help of all kinds being in great demand, and he highest wages paid. Mill girls average probably a lollar a day, while a dollar and a half or even two dollars per diem is a common earning. The influx of help stead-ily increases from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Canada, of which a larger percentage is Amercan than has been usual of late years. All denomina tions take a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the trangers, and spare no pains, consistent with delicacy and rteous treatment, to induce them to attend worship and make them feel at home in our churches. So long have the mills been stopped, that much of the help ar young people, who were never from home before; and i felt that the period in life when they are first thrown among strangers to act for themselves is an eventful an ceptible one, and it is one which we have reason for believing is often embraced to put themselves under the dirine guidance. They come to gain wealth, and find the

true riches." But notwithstanding all efforts of our Christian n this and similar direction, the sin of Sabbath breaking and non-attendance on worship is in Lowell, as in mos other cities of our land, fearfully prevalent. Perhaps ou ongregations and Sunday Schools are as large as is usual such cities, and yet it was stated in an essay read by istinguished layman at a Union Sabbath School Concert last Sabbath evening, that enough children of the proper age are not in any school to form nine additional schools of hundred each. It is thought that only about one fourth of the population are regular attendants on worship. The Protestant pastors of the city have met several times in ouncil to devise some means by which a fuller attendance at church, and a better observance of the Lord's day may be secured. They have agreed to preach each to his own people on the subject the first Sabbath forenoon in Octoer; and it is proposed to ascertain by actual count th average attendance at each church during that month.

But while the ministers and Christian people are striv

ng to save the young and elevate the morals of society he emissaries of Satan, chief of whom are the run ellers, are driving with horrible success their work of de struction. This is the only place in which I have ever lived where drunken women, reeling and falling in the streets, is a not uncommon sight; and yet the excuse of the officers is that they cannot get evidence of sale. The Lowell Temperance Alliance are hoping to throw a bul rush against this Niagara by and by. They have had meeting, lately, and decided to have the different pastor give a series of Sabbath evening temperance sermons is Huntington Hall. The pastors again! poor, half starved fellows, what would we do without them? Rev. A. Mc Keown, of the Central Methodist Church, preached to his people last Sunday afternoon the first of a series of dis urses on temperance, and is organizing, we understand a temperance and literary association for the young peo-ple of his charge, from which good is expected. The true field of future labor in the temperance cause is our Sun-day Schools. All experience proves that in the disease of drunkenness, we must rely on prevention rather that

meetings on other sections, no impartial observer can deny that they have been a blessing to the churches in this city The slight revival interest which was manifested in some of our Societies previous to their being held, has since be come very decided and encouraging. I think there has not been a Sabbath evening since the Hamilton meeting that persons were not forward for prayers in all three of our Methodist churches, the number sometimes reaching as high as twenty or thirty. Over twenty have recently been taken upon probation in the Central Church, and the work increases. We thank our heavenly Father for cam neetings, while we fully concur in the statements 'Now and Then," in his letter in the Advocate of Sept 21st, as to the one at Martha's Vineyard, and the impro priety, profanity as it is now condu

REVIVAL OF SABBATH SCHOOL INTER-

It is pleasant to see the general waking up in religious affairs through the whole country. The prospect is that every community will enter with new life and energy upon the work of the church. Boston Methodism feels the influence, and exhibits a new and increasing interest in her Sabbath Schools. Last Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th, there was held in the Bromfield Street Church Vestry a Convention of the Pastors, Superintendents and Delegate from each school in the city. The general aspects of the cause were discussed; a Boston Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School Union was formed; a Constitution was adopted, and provision made for a future public meeting on the second Wednesday of October in the same place. All who were present felt that it was good to look into the faces of earnest brethren engaged in the holy work of the Sabbath School. All went away impressed with the need of more determined and combined effort on the part of Boston Methodism to quit forever the merely defensive policy, and push its conquests far and wide. The pre-requisite for success are hearty co-operation on the part of all, honest hard work, and the blessing of God.

### TEMPERANCE MEN NOT DIVIDED ON PRO-

Twice we have seen it stated by a religious paper this city, that the friends of temperance are divided on the subject of prohibition. It is utterly false. There is more harmony with the friends of temperance on this question than there is with people generally on almost any oth question. In temperance organizations and conventhere is only one side advocated, and that is on the side of hibition. The mistake of the paper mentioned arises from the idea that Dr. Bacon represents one wing of the temperance party, and Dr. Marsh the other. This is not so. Dr. Marsh represents the great temperance party, and Dr. Bacon represents the other side. Not a tempera or religious paper supports Dr. Bacon, showing that he stands alone, except that the enemies of the cause and the

would-be temperanse men are with him.

Another thing, Dr. Bacon is spoken of as just as good a temperance man as Dr. Marsh, which is not the case. If we ask Dr. Marsh, Are you in favor of total abstinence he answers, Yes. But notice Dr. Bacon's answer-here it is: "Temperance is a duty, always and in all circum stances: the violation of it is 'essentially a sin agains God and a crime against society; ' but temperance is not have practised abstinence from all the commo pitable uses, not only of wine, but of other fermente liquors." If Dr. Bacon is a teetotaler, why does he or cupy seven or eight lines in replying, when Dr. Marsh will answer the question in one word?

A CONGREGATIONALIST.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. IMPORTANT STATISTICS .- We give the following stault., without vouching for their accuracy. It would be well for all our members to know how these figures show us up to the world. We have had no time to compare them with the reports in our Minutes. Should any inac curacies be found, we shall be glad to make corrections We give to our readers the statistics as thus prepare while they are fresh:

In my communication in the Traveller of last week was shown that hundreds of Congregationalist churches made no special efforts, beyond the ordinary Sabbath ser-vices, for the salvation of souls, and the result was that no additions were made by profession, while losses by death were reported by hundreds! The same is also true of many of the Methodis

were reported by hundreds!

The same is also true of many of the Methodist churches of New England. Special efforts for the reviving of church members, and for the conversion of sinners have not been made by this denomination for the past three years, as in former days, and the reports of the six New England Conferences show the following results: esults:
The Providence Conference reports as follows:

1864, """ 14,349
1865, """ 14,349
1865, """ 14,353
The gain of 1865 over the past year is only four members! And the gain over 1863 is only 126, or less than one member to a church on an average, for the past three

The NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE reports for-1863, 156 churches, containing a membership of 17,616
1864, " " 17,588
1865 " " " 18,07

en 485, or a fraction over 3 to a church on an averag The New Hampshire Conference reports for-1863, 110 churches, containing a membership of 10,624 small pox on August 29th, in his forty-eighth year, her

It will be seen that there has been no gain, luring the past three years of 657 members! The MAINE CONFERENCE reports as follows: 1863; 102 churches, containing a membership of

1865, " 10,503
The loss in this Conference for 1865 is 174, and for the past three years, according to these reports, there has been a loss of members from 1863 of 287. The East Maine Conference reports for-

865, "
The decrease in this Conference for the past

fraction over one member to each church on an average for the past two years. The VERMONT CONFERENCE reports for-

1863, 137 churches, containing a membership of 12,325 1864, " " " 11,834 1865, " " " " 11.826 1865, " " " 11,826
The decrease of membership by additions for the last year is 8. From the number reported in 1863, there is a loss of 499 members! The aggregate membership of the 746 churches composing the Six New England Conferences of the M. E. Church in 1863, was 74,294. The membership reported for 1865 is 73,434, showing a decrease of 860 members! Such a decline in any denomination calls for special effort in behalf of revivals.

FLOATING DEBT PAID .- The Chestnut Street Methodist Church, in Portland, Me., has been long embarrass. ed with a large floating debt on their meeting-house. On Sunday, the 24th ult., they made a noble effort to relieve themselves of this embarrassment. Pledges and sub-scriptions were solicited in the public congregation, morning and afternoon, and a little over \$5,000 were thus secured for this object. The brethren took hold of this with a will, and manifested great liberality. They fully con-firmed the favorable impression we had formed of them by the hearing of the ear. They have a beautiful church o worship in, just such a church as a generous people like them ought to have to worship in. will be able to increase still more their liberality in establishing and sustaining Sunday Schools in the outskirts and destitute portions of their beautiful city. They should not only plant, but with a generous hand sow the seeds of new churches. We trust they will devote themselves to this work, now their great and perplexing embar

rassment is removed. They still have a debt of \$15,000, but its terms and onditions are such as not to embarrass their spiritual rosperity at home, or their missionary operations among the poor and needy. The whole amount of their floating debt, for the payment of which means are now provided,

METHODISM IN KENTUCKY, NEAR CINCINNATI.-The following is contained in a letter from M. J. Cramer, of Covington, Ky, to the Christian Advocate and Journal,

being dated Sept. 22d: disintregation. Some sixty or seventy of its Union lov-ing members have determined to leave that church and unite themselves with the Greenup Stret M. E Church. The Union element is rapidly increasing in this city. TAYLOR STREET M. E CHURCH, SOUTH, NEWPORT

TATLOR STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, NEWFORT.—This church has determined to sever its connection with the Kentncky Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and return with its property to the bosom of her mother, the M. E. Church. Upon learning that L. D. Huston, an unpardoned rebel, had been appointed their pastor, the loyal members of that church held a meeting and resolved to notify Mr. Huston, through their official board, that they refused to accept him as their pastor, and would close the doors of the church sgainst him if he were to attempt to preach in it. On last Sunday morning, at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Huston made his appearance in front of the church, but not being able to gain admission, went across the street, and preached in a yard to about one hundred persons. The official board and the loyal members elected Rev. W. C. Dandy as their pastor, who, with them, will ere long come over to our church. Legal proceedings have been instituted by Mr. Huston and a few of his friends to recover the church building But it is doubtful whether they will succeed. We have been shown a telegram from one of the offi-

building But it is doubtful whether they will succeed. We have been shown a telegram from one of the official members of the First M. E. Church, South, in Lexington, Ky., stating that at a meeting of the trustees and stewards (all but one present) it was unanimously resolved that they would not receive either the preacher or Presiding Elder sent them by the bishop at the late session of the Kentucky Conference South in Covington. Their intention is to return to the M. E Church. It will be remembered that, some six months since, the Second Church in Lexington severed its connection with the Southern Church, and have since had the services of Rev. Dr C. B. Parsons as pastor. Dr. Parsons joined the Kentucky

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION -We hoped to

dated Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 28th, is all that her

The evangelical Christians adopted a plan tion to-day, under the title of the "Am Commission," with the following officers: mon P. Chase; Vice President, Dr. Du: W. E. Boardman. Among those chose tive Committee are Gen. Howard, Dr. Kirk, Ja and Schuyler Colfax. After two large massi-THE JEWISH NEW YEAR-Last W.

ews entered upon the 5,626th year of their er back to the creation of the world. A series of Jewish holidays commences with the new year, which always observed by the faithful Israelites world. Among the Jewish people of this cir year festivities are kept with strict religious of One of the peculiarities of the new year (Hosh Hashon is the blowing of the trumpets, which is religiously historically identified with the festival. It ave coming of the King and his day of judgment signifies the restoration of Israel, and is understood

An interesting revival of religion is said to be in to gress in Richmond in the colored churches. The chin are crowded every night. Sometimes a hundred so are at the altar. The Springfield Mirror says : "The Methodist social

t Chicopee, under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Hanafor s enjoying a high state of prosperity, their meeti quite fully attended with increasing interest. The Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church, Son, refore closing its session, resolved unanimously that members would not take the oath of lovalty read

Dr. Storrs, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church Brooklyn, recently preached, by invitation of the rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Episcopal Church the Holy Trinity in New York.

The Junior Class in Andover Theological Seminary nbers 27, the Middle Class 20, and the Senior Ch about 35 : total, 82.

The total amount of receipts of the American Board of sioners for Foreign Missions during their finas. cial year from Sept. 1, 1864, to Aug. 31, 1865, is \$516 699.88. That is a little more than \$15,000 less than a receipts the year before; although they unanimously n solved at their last meeting to raise \$600,000 the ensuing

Rev. J. H. McCarty has been transferred from the Providence to the Detroit Conference, and stationed; Detroit. His New England friends will bear in min that his post office address is Detroit, Michigan Rev. Wm. McDonald, of the Providence Conference

who on account of ill health was left at its last without an appointment, having recovered his health, h een appointed to the charge of the Walnut Street Church Chelsea, in place of Dr. Barrows, who has gone to preside over the New Hampshire Conference Seminary The action of General Thomas, as reported on our fire page, in restoring by military authority Rev. J H. Caldwell, to the charge from which he had been removed by

his Presiding Elder, for expressing his honest conviction on the evils of the institution of slavery, will meet the approval of every right minded person. Although it all aspires within the Church South, we are nevertheless greatly obliged to the General for this simple act of Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Providence, was suddenly protrated last week by a severe stroke of paralysis, and on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30th, he died, aged 69 years

He was President of Brown University for twent eight years e scholarship fund of Brown University, and \$5,000 to

the University of Rochester, N. Y. Merle D'Aubigne, author of the History of the Refornation, delivered the annual adddress this year before the Evangelical Society of Geneva. He is now 71 years

Rev. Samuel Simmons, governor and chaplain of the Wesleyan College, Taunton, England, died after a brief lness on September 2d. a ged 56. He joined the Wes Rev. Richard Smailes, of the British Weslevan Con

rence, superintendent of the Epworth circuit died of try. Roy John F. Matthews, for many years an esteement has also finished his course. He entered the itineran 10.890 forty-seven years ago. Information has been received of the death of two min

sionaries of the American Board in Turkey, Rev. Ed ward Dodd and Rev. Homer Bartlett Morgan. The former died of cholera, and the latter of typhus fever. Dr. Pusev has in the press a formal reply to the letter which Archbishop (then Dr.) Manning recently addresse to him in behalf of Anglo-Romanism. It is said that be will almost as remarkable a work as the "Apologia of Dr. Newman.

### WEEKLY SUMMARY

We have News from the South, Lectures, New Line of American Steamers, Mass Meeting of Freedmen, Person d, Fenian Meeting, Strikes, Accidents, Fires, Crimes Pacific Railroad, Massachusetts Democratic State Conention. Alahama and South Carolina Constitutional Con entions, Government Steamers Sold. Troops Mustere Out, Statistical, Items, Atlantic Telegraph Projects, etc. The trial of Wirz is expected to last several week onger. Robert E. Lee, Howell Cobb, ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia, Joseph E. Johnston, and Robert Ould have been summoned as witnesses for the defense. —The A bama Convention establishes the right of negroes to test fy in courts of justice. The Freedmen's Bureau is Mississippi has agreed with Gov. Sharkey that cases it volving the rights of colored people may be tried by the civil courts on condition that there be one law for all The Irish People, a Dublin, Ireland, Fenian news

### paper, has been siezed by the British Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH .- An officer of luty in the Freedmen's Bureau, in Raleigh, N. C, is of the opinion that " with the present loose way of admini tering the oath, and extending pardons and political priv leges to rebels, North Carolina is not capaple of governing herself within the Union. There are not troop enough here now, and I am satisfied there will be trouble

before spring."

The National Freedmen's Relief Association of No York reports that there is likely to be much suffering among the freedmen this winter. After working on plan tations all summer, many are now turned away without wages or any share of the crop. A large portion in the care of the Association in Louisiana are crippled, infirmment of them bruised and mangled by cruel task masters The Louisville, Ky., Union Press announces the indicate of Major General Palmer and Brigadier General Brisbin for abduction of slaves and otherwise interfering with the slave laws of Kentucky, and suggests that Pre

dent Johnson be indicted by a grand jury. The complaints of the freedmen in the lower counties of Maryland of ill-treatment by their late masters have be come so frequent of late, that the Freedmen's Bureau has called Gov. Bradford's attention to the matter, with request that he instruct the local authorities of the count ties in which the outrages occur to arrest and punish guilty parties.

commanders of sub-districts and all officers serving within the military district of Charleston to assist in organizing the militia as a home police, under commanders of U.S. roops, for the preservation of order and the arrest of las s characters. Each member of the militia is required to take the oath of allegiance.

The police of Savannah have instructions to arrest

olored persons found in the streets after 9 o'clock night, unless they have passes from their employers state ing the hour they are limited to pass. The police a very vigilant to the discharge of their duties.

Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi,

reports to the Freedmen's Bureau, that he hears of his little trouble between the negroes and their employers, but " the organization of the militia in this State has created a greater panic among freedmen than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities." "They are actived and pate lally armed. They have some idea of what war is. They certainly know all about slavery, and hard no idea of returning to any such condition." states be believes he will yet find it necessary to withdraw many of his officers, for want of military protection, averse are the planters to conforming to

trate or any other person who may institute proceedings against agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, for anything done in their official capacity.

A dispatch from Shreveport, Louisiana, says, Provost Marshal of the Freedmen has arrested the Judge get a full report for the Herald this week of the Cleveland Convention. The following telegram to the Traveller, District for trying a negro on the charge of larceny.

negroes during the existing interpretation of the civil law belongs exclusively to his bureau."

LECTURES .- The second annual course of the popular Old Bay State Lectures" will be delivered by the fol owing we'l known orators: Anna E. Dickinson, Rev. O. r. Walker, Rev. A. A. Willits, J. B. Merwin of the U. S. A., Rev. J. D. Fulton, Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, John B. Gough, Rev. II W. Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Wendell Phillips, Dr. J. G Holland, Rev. E. H. Chapin.

The eighth annual course of the favorite " Parker Fraternity Lectures" comprises the following distinguished speakers: Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglas, Henry Ward Beecher, Jacob M. Manning, Anna E. Dickinson George William Curtis, David A. Wasson, George H. Hepworth, Theodore Tilton. The speakers for the eighth and eleventh lecture of this course are to be announced. There will be an organ concert before each lecture of

ered in Music Hall, on Tuesday evening of each week, commencing October 17th. The Bay State Lectures are given in Tremont Temple, on Thursday evening weekly, encing October 12th.

The Mercantile Library, and the Christian Association have not announced their list of speakers as yet, although it is stated that the Christian Association has secured

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS -Col. Cole's troops, of General Connor's forces, had three engagements with a war party of Sioux, Cherokees, and Wapahoes, on Powder River, between the 1st and 9th of September. The Indians lost several hundred in killed and wounded. Our total loss was seven killed and three wounded.

ANOTHER LINE OF AMERICAN STRAMERS - The Postmaster General has arranged with Waddell & Co., of New York, for the transportation of the United States mails between New York, St. George's, Bermuda, and St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer Fahkee was to leave that port on the first of each month. The United States postal charge on letters is ten cents, prepaid.

GUERRILLA MURDERS -A gang of thirty or forty guerrillas, near Springfield, Robertson County, Tenn., was killed, his house robbed, and family outraged. At caught Robert Dorsey was hung to a tree and then She was detected putting some arsenic into a vessel condragged on the ground until one of his eyes was torn from

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS .- The National Equal Rights League held its annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. About 150 delegates were present, comprising representatives from Virginia, North Carolina, see, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut. Ohio. Pennsylvania, and other States. The meeting was largely attended by the best colored men in the South.

MASS MEETING OF FREEDMEN was held at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 21st. They claimed the full rights of citizenship, and enforced the demand in an able manner. J. P. Sampson, editor of the Cincinnati Colored Citizen, (formerly a slave in Wilmington,) told his hearers to claim a voice in the North Carolina State Convention, on the ground that all, black and white, were disorganized citizens of the United States, and not of North Carolina, and in case their admission is refused, carry a protest to Washington. On the subject of "inferiority of race" he

"If you read the history of the Norman conquests won will find that this proud Anglo-Saxon was once looked upon as inferior to his Norman master, and might be found in the highways of Eagland laboring, with a bress collar on his neck and the name of his master marked upon it. In conclusion, he told his audience that their State rights must be obtained from the State, and not from the

general government. PERSONAL.-Gen. Banks and family have arrived in this city, and will again reside in Massachusetts. Hon. W. J. Duane died in Philadelphia, Sept. 27th, in

the 85th year of his age. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and resigned rather than consent to the removal of the government deposits from Jeff. Davis has not been removed to Carroll Hall, but occupies his casemate as heretofore. It is said that L. Pope Walker, Jeff. Davis's first Sec-

ear in Washington and ask for pardon. \$5,000 to the town for a public library, and the citizens

are contributing liberally to erect a building for it. Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in New York from San Commander John A. Downs, of the United States

Navy, died suddenly in New Orleans, Sept. 20th. Benjamin M. Farley, recently the President of the New Hampshire bar, and for nearly half a century one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in that

State, died at Nashua, Sept 20. John Neagle, a well known artist, died in Philadelphia on the 22d ult., aged 71 years. He was a native of Boston, and after a brief residence in Kentucky and New Orleans, established himself in Philadelphia, where he

became celebrated as a portrait painter. Capt. Hall, of the Arctic Expedition, writes from the polar regions under date of December 10th, that he feels certain that Capt. Richard Crozier, of Franklin's second ship the Terror, was saved by the natives, with three oth er men. They lived for a long time on Boothia Felix Pe-

ninsula, and finally went to the south in a boat. Gen. Grant was traveling by railroad from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, Sept. 27th, when the car run off the track in consequence of a switch being intentionally turned the wrong way. About the same time a similar mishap occurred to Gen. Sherman. The Generals were not injured. It is supposed that it was the intention to kill them. Mr. Ames, of Gov. Andrew's Council, states that in all

never saw intoxicating drink of any kind on the table;

Mass, held a meeting on the 26th ult., Mai. M. S. Mc-Cornish, Head Centre, presiding. He read a recent circular from the " Executive and Central Council of America," calling on each subordinate Council for an assessment of \$20 from each of its members, as a final call on the organization in America. Maj. Mahan intimated that a Fenian on board the Great Eastern purposely damaged the cable, because he was determined that informers should not have the use of the cable until Irish independence is

STRIKES .- The employees of the Berkshire Woolen Mill, at Great Barrington, struck, on the 21st ult., for a reduction of the hours of labor from thirteen to eleven They, with other similar strikes, were successful.

ten per cent. addition to their wages. The employers then gave notice that they would employ no member of the union, but aferward they complied with the terms of the

The cotton spinners in Fall River have resolved to strike until they receive five per cent. in addition to present prices, making the increase, since last spring, fifteen

ACCIDENTS - DISASTERS .- The steamer Rip Van Winkle struck a rock in Hulson river, Sept 26th, and stove a hole in her hull. She succeeded in getting to dock, at Troy N. Y, disembarking safely all the passen gers, baggage and freight, and then sunk to her guards. Two trains of cars collided between Washington and Alexandria, Sept 25th. Several persons were injured. A boiler exploded at Pratt & Co.'s rolling mill, Buffalo N. Y., Sept. 28th, killing two men and wounding about

Palmer, exploded Sept. 27th, making the engine room a wreck and doing considerable damage to the mill. The ngineer was scalded in a most shocking manner.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded in a crowded street in Chicago, Sept. 23d, killing three persons, and severely wounding several.

The boiler of the steamer Valkesblatt exploded at Louisville Ky., Sept. 23d.

Bark Old Hickory of Boston parted her chains and drifted ashore on the 4th of August, on the Rocks of erhe

Pena, Blancha, Chili, and became a total wreck. A locomotive and one car ran through the open draw of a bridge near Troy, N. Y., Sept 23d. Nobody killed. Fires -The barn and stables of a hotel at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned, Sept. 26th. One boy is known to have been burned to death; two others are missing. Eighteen horses were burned. One team destroyed was Worth \$3,000.

The propellor Buckeye struck a rock in the River St. awrence, Sept 25th, and sunk. Three passengers at

Jacob Stewart's steam saw mill, in Pittsfield, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, Sept. 25th, together with a large amount of

Russell & Co.'s paper mill, in Lawrence, Mass., was learly destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 26th. Fire destroyed \$35,000 worth of property in Philadel-

Bragg, were destroyed by fire Sept. 23d.

The barns of Mr. Reed, and Mr. Harper, in Lynn,

A fire in Calais, Me. destroyed \$1350 worth of property, Sept. 13th. And on the 17th a blind factory and grist mill were destroyed—loss \$11,000. CRIMES. - The crew of the ship Calhoun arrived at

New York Sept 26th, from Liverpool, in a state of mutiny, and were placed in the hands of the authorities. The both courses. The Parker Fraternity Lectures are deliv- cook mixed their bread with salt water, and they were otherwise badly treated. A jewelry store in Memphis, Tenn., was robbed of

\$30,000 worth of jewelry, on the 25th of September. The parties who robbed the safe of the Quinebang Com. pany at Danielsonville, Ct., have been discovered, and the

David Hyland, of St John, N. B, who has been lying Bishop Simpson, "the star of the season," as one of their in the jail in Portland, Me., on charge of bigamy and adultery, committed suicide, Sept. 27th.

The National Bank of Concord, Mass, was robbed. September 26th, of about \$300,000. The daring crime was committed between half past twelve and two while the bank was closed. The cashier was gone to dinner. Several of the Directors were in a room below, and neard the robber, but supposed it was the cashier. The burglar unlocked the door of the bank, and the outer and

inner door of the vault. John Holland committed suicide in this city, Sept ber 24th, by cutting his throat.

Mr. Moses Jeltison of Rowley, Mass., was stopped by three highwaymen on Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th, as he New York Oct. 3d, and thereafter a steamer will leave was driving home from Newburyport, and robbed of \$428 in money, and stripped of his clothing.

A bo d outrage at Hopkinton, N. H., is reported. The house of a Mrs. Thompson was broken into by a ruffian named Charles Kezer, who, after having executed his decommenced indiscriminate robbery and murder upon the sign upon the daughter of Mrs. Thompson, a girl of residents of that locality, Sept. 26th. Thomas J. Paine fifteen, left the house. Subsequently Kezer was arrested A woman named Goff, has been arrested at New Lon-Adam's railroad station they plundered all whom they don, Conn., charged with poisoning the Durrivan family,

taining some meat and cabbage. On Saturday night George King was walking home with two ladies, in Chicago, from a ball, when Julius and Alfred Tavro approached and made some indecent remarks. King struck Alfred, when Julius drew a pisto and fired two shots, both of which took effect in his side. King died on Sunday night.

A man was arrested at Buffalo, Sept. 25th, for passing counterfeit \$5 bill on the Bristol County Bank of Taunton Mass. Belmont & Co., bankers, were robbed in New York,

Sept. 28th, of Government bonds to the amount of \$25,-John Akerman, of the 3d Michigan, and the quartermaster sergeant of the same regiment, were murdered in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, by unknown citizens, who rushed upon them as they were riding peaceably along the street. The murderers escaped and fled to the

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILBOAD is finished. It is 283 miles long, extending across the State from St. Louis to Kansas City. It cost a little over \$10,000,000.

Political. The Democratic State Convention of Massachusett met at Worcester, Sept. 28th. Maj. Gen. Couch was nominated for Governor; Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor; S. O. Lamb, Secretary of State; Tho's. C. Amory, Jr., State Tresurer; Col. A. F. Devereux, State Auditor; Horatio G. Parker, Attorney General; Mr. Tarbox, the temporary Chairman, said: " Now we recognize no higher law than the Constitution. (Applause.) We know no other standard of right and wrong besides the Constitution." The resolutions declared "that the creed of the Democratic party is the Constituthat the people of all the States ought to be left to settle retary of War, the traitor who ordered Beauregard to the question of suffrage for themselves; that they thanked "open fire on Fort Sumter,," has had the impudence to the soldiers for their services. Nothing was said in the speeches it was remarked that Senator Wilson wanted all men exterminated except the colored men. The resolution which was reported with the others, favoring a lilers, on the ground that it would damage the party, and the liquor dealers, "by the help of God," could take care

> idea that the Democratic party is not a moral party. The Charleston Convention ratified the abolition of lavery, on the 23d of September, and repealed the ordinance of secession. It has refused to allow negroes to form part of the basis of representation. It has equalized the representation and taxation throughout the State, giving the election of governor and presidential electors to the people, ordered voting in the Legislature viva voce, endorsed the administration unanimously, and directed a mmission to submit a code to the Legislature for the rotection of the colored population. The election of Governor and members of the Legislature takes place on the 18th of October, and James L. Orr is nominated for Governor. It is understood that Governor Perry will be sent to the United States Senate. The members of Congress will be elected in November. An extra session of the Legislature meets on the 25th of October. All are loval and in good spirits. It adjourned Sept. 28th.

esolution, as a temperance measure, and opposed the

The Alabama State Convention declared the act of sesion null and void. Sept. 25th, adopted the ordinance his visits to public institutions, with the Governor, he abolishing slavery. It provides that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are void. The action of the Convention is isely submitted to the people.

There are forty odd candidates on the stump for memers of Congress, from Virginia. They are very outpoken. Only one, it is said, can take the test oath. The hree candidates for Fredericksburg District lately made peeches. Douglass claimed to be an original secession st; Christian was against it at first and for it afterwards; Curtiss was always opposed to secession.

A meeting of State Rights men was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, Sept. 25th, Thomas Lawrence, President. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Demoall obligation to support the party ticket; proclaiming themselves for the Constitution as it is and the Union as was, and affirming that all executive proclamations and ecrees affecting the rights of the States are unconstituional, null, void, etc.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, reports that the election for State Convention, which took place Sept. 21st, resulted in a complete Union triumph.

Military and Naval. The government sold thirteen steamers at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept 27th. The whole amount realized is \$550,300. Some of the steamers sold for more than the government

paid for them. An order was promulgated Sept. 27th by the War Deartment mustering out of service twenty-three more reginents and batteries. Among them are the 2d Maine Cav alry, 4th and 7th Massachusetts Batteries, 1st, 5th, 6th, 20th and 27th Colored Infantry, and the 8th regiment Colored Artillery.

The regular batteries stationed in and around Washing on, have received orders to go into winter quarters at

roops were mustered out in the Department of Wash-

that the regular army is being recruited at the rate of one battalion, or one third of a regiment, per day.

| Statistical.                      | r stong odd not formittee  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| THE FENIANS.—The numbers          | of the Fenian Broth-   |
| ood are computed as follows:      | THE PARTY OF THE P |
| United States,                    | 250,000.   |
| British Provinces,                | 43,000.  |
| Ireland,                          | 200 000.   |
| England,                          | 65,000   |
| Total,                            | 560,000  |
| Their monthly expenses are \$60,0 |  |
| ow upon the market 8 per cent.    | bonds of the "Irish  |
| public."                          | bonds or the   |
| AUDIONAL ACTACA CHILA             | ARCHS!   |

The real estate of New York city is assessed at \$417. 404,384; the personal property at \$191,423,471—total, \$608,827,855. The State, County and municipal taxes ount to \$18,325,936.15—almost \$30 on each \$1,000

The New Orleans butchers, who have been charging thirty- five cents per pound for beef, are in trouble. Two droves of Texas cattle were brought to the market, for which they refused to pay fair prices, whereupon the Tex-ans opened a market for themselves, and are slaughtering

Howard, has turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau four squares of unoccupied government ground in Washing-Mass, were destroyed by fire, Sept. 24th, with four horses, ton, on which to erect school houses for the instruction o

23d. Judge Whitworth presided. The speakers were Judge Brien, ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown and Henry S. Foote A spirit of union and fraternity was strongly urged.

Two Catholic priests in Missouri have been arrested for refusing to subscribe to the oath required by the new con-The office of the Christian Commission at Washington

The English war steamer Devastation has left Acapu o. Mexico, in search of the pirate Shenandoah It is understood that the National Intelligencer of Wash ington, is to be the official organ of the administration.

An Irishman named McCormick, now in his 115th year

is living at Newburg, N. Y. Foreign Miscellany.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT -Lord Fermore and fifteen nagistrates of Cork, Ireland, have memoralized the govent to increase the military forces of the country to guard it against the Fenians. The Skibbereen Eagle of the 15th announces that a British fleet was off Cape Clear, some hovering around the coast. There was great consternation at first among the coast population, but the people were satisfied on hearing that they were the Queen's ships. The Eagle says: "Now-that help is at hand, in the exerct of a Penine investion there in the single say in the strength of the skin, sealp, or most elegant head-dress. vent of a Fenian invasion, those inclined to symps thize with the rebels are rather disheartened." The Irish police continue to arrest the Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large; among others is a person said to nents and a uniform were found. On Saturday af on, September 16th, the prisoners, escorted by the nounted police, were taken to the Police Court to under. go examination. The result has not yet transpired. The nob heartily cheered the prisoners, but made no attempt at rescue. A Dublin letter says the Protestant Irish are onvinced that if the American Government should recognize the movement, and it should prove successful, liberty conscience would be fully respected. It is stated that Donald McKay, the well known Americantship builder, is in close communication with the Admiralty on the subject of torpedoes, which are to be laid down in the

nels to English harbors in the case of war. A New Atlantic Telegraph Project.—The Emperors of France, of Brazil, and the Kings of Spain, Denmark and Italy, have formed a treaty in connection with A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECT .- The En a company for the laying of a cable, to commence at Lishon, Portugal, thence by the coast of Morocco to the Canaries, thence to the Cape de Verde on the coast of Africa, thence to the Cape de Verde Islands, from which point the Atlantic is to be traversed till Cape San Roque. South America, is reached. At this point a branch line leads to the principal cities of South America, and another is to be carried through the West India Islands to New Orleans. The high contracting powers agree to afford all the required facilities for its construction, and maintain the rights and interests of the company for ninety nine years. The Emperor of France gives four millio and the Emperor of Brazil three million francs as a donation to the work. Other nations are invited to join as exernmental guarantees, and the United States at specially invited. The cable is to be treated as neutral war by the contracting powers. Copies of the treaty we been forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the

STILL ANOTHER -A new telegraph company has been arted in England, on a principle advocated by Mr. Alen, an electrician and engineer. He proposes to send spatches for one fifth the price talked of by the old cable

npany. His cable is to be tested on a short route. M. Dieteici, the great statistical authority in Europe, mates the population of the world at 1,300,000,000, whom twenty five per cent. are Christians. Half of the latter, or 162,500,000, are nominally Catholics. According to a census of the communicants of that church, taken

municants was found to be but 30,000,000. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Sept. 30

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Sept. 23 to Sept. 30. app—W D Davis—E Davis—S L Eastman—H B Elkins 2-Fassett—J H Freeman—B Gallup—F G George—Gladdin Bro—B A Helmershausen—R W Husted—K B Hibbard—I Hutchinson—W P Hyde—S G Hiler—W S Jones—R V Ordan—I H James—L R Knight—N M Learned—J McMu y—W B Mitchell—W F Marsh—J R Masternan—J ansfield—J Mitchell—W J Olmsted—J Overholsen—F H Rot ts—G B Reynolds—M Spencer—G S Stevens 3—H R Stens—A B Smart—D Terry—C H Titus—Z P Vose—F J Was pr—P S Wing—E Ware—A Z Wade—L A Whitney—G I'mslow—G Wingate—C Young. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

### Marriages.

In Westfield, Sept. 19, by Rev. Daciel Richards, Terry S. Soble. Esq. to Mrs. Hattie E. Wilson, both of W. At East Glastenbury, Conn., Sept. 12, by Rev. J. H. Cooley, Mr. Merwin H. Perkins, of Bristol, Conn., to Miss Estella R. Bierwin H. Perkins, of Bristol, Count., to Miss Estein.
Ruck, of Glastenbury.
In New London, Conn., Sept. 17, by Rev. F. J. Wagner, Mr.
E. Schnergie to Miss Ann A. Francis, both of New London
Sept. 41st, by Rev E. Benton, Mr. Adam P. Putnam, o
owrille, N. Y., to Miss Mary A. Truesdell, of Rockville, Ct
In Hampton, N. H., Sept. 24, by Rev. N. L. Chase, Mr
eorge A. Ta e, of Newburyport, to Miss Sarah E. Elkins, o
worth Hampton, N. H.

In East Boston, Sept. 30th, William T. Gove, second son of ustin and Louisa A. Gove, aged '8 years, 7 months. In Westfield, Sept 19, suddenry, of heart disease, Mrs. Ru-nah Chickley, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal

### Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR, Ministerial Association, at Power St , Providence, Oct 9-11. De<sup>4</sup>ication at Westboro', Mass , Oct. 11, 10j o'clock. S. S. Convention, at Athol Depot, Mass., Oct. 11. Ministerial Association, at Chester, Mass.. Oct. 17, 18. Ministerial Association, at Fisherville, N. H., Oct. 25, 28. Preachers' Meeting, at W. Sandwich, Mass., Oct. 30.

Ministerial Association, at Winterport, Me., Nov. 13, 15. POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. G. F. Cox, Jamaica Plain, Mass. QUARTERLY MEETINGS

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BOSTON DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

Detaber—Centenary Church, 13; Dorchester Street, 14, 15; vere Street, eventing, 15; Rus-ell Street, 16; Walnut Street, if, Meridian Street 21; 22; Winthrop, P. M., 22; Sarateg, et. evening, 22; Mount Bellingham, '3; Hopkinton, 22; Diliston, 28, 29; Medway, P. M., 29; Milford, evening, 29; and on, 11 o'clock, A. M., 30.

November—Westboro', P. M., 5; Dedham, 11, 12; Walpole, ening, 12; Church Street, 13; Roxbury, 18, 19; Jamaica and, P. M., 19; Hanover Street, evening, 19; Natick, 1st urch, 25, 26; 2d Church, P. M., 26; Saxonville, evening, 1; Tremont Street 7.

December—Dorchester, 2, 3; Neponset, P. M., 3; Quince, 10; Mount of the property of the property

CLAREMONT DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. October-Brookline, 21, 22; Rludge, 28, 29; Peterboro',

ord.
The meeting will commence at 10, A. M.
EDWIN THOMPS
General Agent State Tempe
Oct. 4.

The Skowhegan Hotel in Skowhegan, Me., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour of Sept. 23d, with the greater part of the furniture and the effects of its immates.

Loss from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Partially insured.

Brooks & Bradley's keg factory, cider mill and distillery, at Cheshire, Conn, were burned Sept. 23d; loss \$10,000, insurance \$3000.

A house and barn in Brewer, Me, owned by C. S. Bragg, were destroyed by fire Sept. 23d.

The President pardoned 500 rebels, between the 23d and 28th of September.

Hon. John L. Harvey, an eminent lawyer of Dubuque, low, committed suicide Sept. 22d, while in a state of temporary insanity.

The Secretary of the Interior, at the request of General Howard, has turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau four Missionary MESTINGS ON ROCKLAND DISTRICT—Agreeably to a vote of the Association there will be missionary meetings on the several clation there will be

ial efforts to raise funds for Missions? How many doors are open! What a chance to work for God! How short is life! How carnest it should be! We shall have our reward.

Missionary Mertings.—Rockland—Dunn and Adams; Thomaston—Dunn and Davies; Friendship. &c.—Hinks and Lunt; Waldoboro'—Prince and Byrne; North Waldoboro', Ac.—Strout and Zunt; Bristol—S. Bray and Plumer; Round Pond—Plumer and Lunt; Damarisootta—Marsh and Prince; Damarisootta Mills—Chenery and H. L. Bray; Westport—Webb and Haskell; Boothbay—Rowell and Plumer; Southport—Chenery land Helmershansen; Geogetowa—S. Bray and True; Woolwich.—Marsh and Hartford: Drosden.—Helmershansen; Bouth Vassalboro', Bean and Murph; North Vassalboro'—Thompson and Blood; Winslow, &c.—Blood and Winslow; Clinton, &c.—Higgins and Bean; Unity—Thompson and Bean; Raox eo—Brown and Higgins; Appleton, &c.—Adams and Stron; Camden.—Dunn and Brown; Reckport—Hinks and Davies.

Por the Committee, E. A. Hellmershauer.

\$63

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION for the norther part of Sandwich District will be held at East Weymout commencing Monday evening, Oct 9th, to continue Tuesdand Wednesday. Each Sunday School is entitled to the delegates, of which the pastor is to be one.

### Business Motices.

LIFE. GEOWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World'

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hai ing, the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, an put a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my dang ter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, unt

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, in a letter save " My ing to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natura

olor, and has ceased to fall. um I have found the best and most agree able hair dressing I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich Street,

EVERYBODY'S DELIGHT.-The FAMILY DYE COLORS of years. For the small sum of twenty-five cents these ger selected, which is warranted to be better than any other preparations in the market. Their list includes more than thirty ribbons, gloves, etc., etc., but may be used with equal facilit

HOLLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT-ERYSIPELAS. tory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies

HEADACHE has become very common, so much so that nuse in most cases is a torpid action of the liver, which is PILLS will restore the action of the liver, and will cause the pain in the head to disappear. They will also cause the com-plexion to become clear, and restore the vitality of the whole

For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 4. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM.-This highly efficacious and popular medicine astonishes, by its good effects, every Con-sumptive sufferer who makes use of it; and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain will never regret its trial.

A few doses will give proof of its superiority over all other For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 4. AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1865 .- We would invite the attenfrom all the celebrated looms of Foreign Countries, together with the best styles of Home Manufactured Goods. We have many styles of Nobby Goods, which we control. Our styles or Garments will be New and Stylish, made and trimmed in

TO THE LADIES. NEW FALL GOODS,-Black Silks Capes, Shawls, Thibets, Lyonese, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, and Cottons. You will usually find many things at decidedly good bargains. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. O, CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street. tf. Sept. 13.

"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood, disconsolate.
No wonder; she had used her last bottle of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, and the article was scarce on account of the im-Ho. all ve afflicted with CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOARSE

NESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured until you have tried Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Fumigating

cash price, 00 00 &25 00
Family Beef, bbl, 30 &32 to 0
Pork, Boston extra clear
p bbl, 650 00
Boston No. 1, bbl, 450 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 460 00
Ohio extra clear, 440 00
Ohio extra clear, 440 00
Ohio Leaf, 60, 0031 00
Ohio Leaf, 60, 0031 00
Hams, Boston, b, 25
Do. Ohio, # B. 25
Tongues, bbl, 40 00 60
Whole Hogs, 18 20
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
EGGS.
Butter, lump, 50 00 655 00
tub, lat qual, 40 00 643 00
Reggs, 100 doz, 28 800 00
GRAIN.

GRAIN. Powder, and Vegetable Pills. They will afford immediate re-lef when used, and if persevered in will cure. M. S. Burn & Co., Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Aug. 16, COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP,-This celebrated TOILET SOAP, n such universal demand, is made from the choicest ma s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and

extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1. THE CURRENT OF TRADE is sure to flow to that house which sells at the lowest prices. Our best English Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries will be retailed during the present season at importers' prices. Our customers will find our de-

Eggs, 100 dor, 28 200 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—
Jackson Whites,
# bbl, 2 00 @ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 8 00
Hubbard Squashes,
# ton,
Marrow Squashes,
# ton,
Cranberries,
# bbl, 0 00 @ 00 00
Eggs, 100 dor, 2 8 800 00

GRALIN.

Southern yellow,
Western mixed, 95 @
Wheat, western, 1 60 @
Ryc,
Oats,
Oats,
Fine Feed,
Southern yellow,
Western mixed, 95 @
Wheat, western, 1 60 @
Southern yellow,
Southern yel Real Tapestry Brussels, from the looms of Crossley & Sons of Halifax, England, manufactured for this autumn's sales, and comprising the newest and most stylish patterns. For sale by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hano

THREE-PLY CARPETS, in beautiful Persian, Tapestry and

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE .- Cash purchasers are invited to CARPETS FOR THE TRADE. - Dealers wishing to replenish

their stocks, are invited to an examination of the English goods which we have recently opened. New England Carpe Company, 75 Hanover Street, Boston. FINE CARPETS CHEAP-Terms Cash, and no Variation

English Tapes ry Brussels, which will be sold for less than the present cost to import. New England Carpet Co., 75 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of the elegant enameled finish, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

Prices .- We have on hand about 2,000 yards of cut pieces fine

SCOTCH CARPETS CHEAP.—A few bales just purchased at auction, which are believed to be the cheapest lot of Carpets in the market, just opened by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS FOR \$1.75 PER YARD. 100 pieces from the late auction trade sales in New York, for sale by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- Our assertment is full and complete

COTTAGE CARPETS .- Fifty rolls for 50 cents per yard, fr he recent auction trade sales, for sale by the New England arpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. DIANO PLAYING AND SINGING - Independent of the property of the

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, comprising the most modern styles, purchased before the late rise, and for sale at much less than the present ruling prices by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover Street, Boston. A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—A Consumptive Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great emisence. discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption Asthms, Brouchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a

### Advertisements.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of New

York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Also, Lin-

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the most perfect purgative

to the community how much they excel the ordin

to the community how much they excel the ordinary medi-cines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but power-ful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, etimulate sluggish or di-ordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic, that can be employed for

children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent elergy-

en and physicians have lent their names to certify to th

allow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis of

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, At market for the current week: Cattle, 1776; Sheep and

ambs, —; Number of Western Cattle, 618; Eastern attle, 268. Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 856. Cattle

PRICES-Beef Cattle-Extra \$12.00 @ 13.50; first quality

Lamb Skins-1 00 @ 1.50; Sheep Skins 1.00 @ 1.50 each. Calf Skins-17 @ 18c P fb.

There is not so large a supply from the West this week

rket. The quality of the beeves upon an average is better

Stores-Sales-Yearlings, \$00 @ \$00; 2 years old \$25 @

Working Oxen-Sales at \$100, \$120, \$125, \$135, \$141, \$150

RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS—V b.
Lump Butter, 50 g 00, Butter, in tube, 42 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 6 4 7 b.
Cheese ist quality, 12 2 20 0 nions, 24 peck, 25 perk, 12 12 3 25 Lettuce, 24 head, 25 lettuce, 24 head, 25 lettuce, 25 head, 26 lettuce, 25 head, 26 lettuce, 25 peck, 26 lettuce, 25 lett

WHOLSESALE PRICE.

HAY.

4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, V 1b.

80 Bark Tanned,

Advertisements.

COTTON.
I. O. and Mobile—V S.
Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 45 48
Middling fair.
Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 45 30
Mid. to good mid. 45 30
Mid. to good mid. 45 30
Mid. ding fair.

Sole—
Sucnos Ayres,
Orince,
Orince,
Orak.

ddling fair, 50 @ 52 Orinoco, Oak, GRASS SEED. Dry Hide,

r, Northern, 28 @ 30 lu Rough, Sheep Skins

# Dush, 2 75 @ 3 00 Rockland, cask, Millet, # bush, 4 00 @ 4 50 Rye, # bush, 1 25 @ 1 50 WOO

Fowl Meadow, 4 50 @ 5 00

P bush,

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c., White Dutch Clover, 60 Hungarian Grass Seed, bubl, 00 00 6.25 00 Seed, bush, 4 00 @ Buckwheat,

ft over from last week 34; Swine, ---

up by the country butchers to slaughter.

rom 54 to 7e P B.

ces 14 & 15c W 1.

\$38; 3 years old, \$45 & \$60. Most of the small

d Beef.)

Hides-7 @ 7je per B. Tallow-8 \$ 8je P B.

Western Cattle, 618; Ea

em, and they should have it.

aont Row, Boston.

March 22.

SEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Oruggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co. General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York. THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE COMPOUND NEW YORK BOOTS -A large lot of all kinds just arrived s now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after aving been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known s the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. which will be sold at the lowest price, at G. LAMKIN'S, 5 Tre Sept. 27. BOOTS AND SLIPPERS of the best quality made to measure it G. LAMKIN'S, 5 Tremont Row, Boston. Sept. 27.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES SORE THROAT, COLDS,

DIPHTHERIA. BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND

PULMONARY AFFECTIONS GENERALLY. It is a remarkable Remedy for ROM THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,

DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND FOR PILES AND SCURVY IT WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE.

The following is from the Maschester Mirror:

B. F. Palmer, of Philadelphia, invented in 1845 a self-acting leg, which is in some respects superior to the natural one, (it will not freese and you cannot hurt it), by which thousands of cripples have been made to walk as well as ever; and, what s right, Palmer has become immensely rich out of it. We once asked him why he could not invent an arm on the same principle. He replied, 'I never lost an arm! I lost a leg; and for fifteen years my mind was constantly at work for a remedy for that loss. I have got it, and am at ease. No man will ever invent a good arm, except some one who has lost his own." Was not that sensible? Just as sensible as the why Dr. Poland compounded the 'White Pine Compound.' He must find a remedy for his own sufferings. For forty years a sufferer, twenty-five years of that time a teacher or preacher. He studied medical works, made chemical experiments upon plants and roots, and finally made what is now called the 'White Pine Compound,' which cured thinself and has since cured thousands. He was then, as he had been for years.

he Agent below named is pleased to rurning he and cer-nerican Almanac, containing directions for the use and cer-leates of their cures, of the following complaints: Costiveness, Bilions Complaints, Ehemnatism, Dropsy, leartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, addgestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising herefrom, Platulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which equire an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the lood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints thich it would not be autonosed they could reach such as the part of the could not be autonosed they could not be autonosed they could not be shood and stimulating the systems cure many complaints thich it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations with these parts are stated to the property of the propert ministry applied for the remedy, and he made a few bottles, not thinking that such an act would compel him to become physician of the body, rather than physician of the soul. So imself to medicine, though he generally now preaches ever abbath. He has been in the business some two years, at Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold It is wonderful how the sale of it increases from month to month, orders coming in for it from all the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. What gives a charm to this whole matter is, that the Doctor is a high minded, honest

nau, never designing to practice out of his own parish, or to eave the ministry, and that the ingredients of his medicine are no secret, nothing but the proportions of each." The past year has given a creat opportunity to test the rirtues of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual ime for Colds and Coughs, and very large quantities of the plest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that the people

iving where it is prepared are high in its praise. 10.00 \$ 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to re-nove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to nave a cold entirely removed in two days by using less than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfuls is a large dose, sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with it

then taken on going to bed. This Medicine can be had at any Drug Store throughout the United States, and many of the most respectable Grocery Dealers have it for sale, so general has its use become.

IT IS PLEASANT, SAFE AND SURE. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND. GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., PROPRIETOR. Will be manufactured in future at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT,

Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$40 @ 65; extra \$70 @ 110 Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy o Sheep and Lambs-The supply is large. We quote sales of Inder the supervision of REV. J. W. POLAND. DR. GEO. W. SWETT will attend to the business depart -Wholesale, 124 & 14c V h; retail 14 @ 16c P h.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines every

REASON IN RELIGION. By Rev. Frederic Hedge, D.D. 12mo. Cloth \$2.00. "On every theme Dr Hedge evinces a profound carnest-ness of purpose, choice and well digested crudition, and a style of great dignity and weight. His volume will commend tiself to contemplative and thoughtful minds.—New York Tribute.

"The volume can hardly be opened at any page without impressing the reader with the advantage the author enjoys in being master of the scholarship and literature or the subjective discusses."—Boston Transcript. THE HOUR WHICH COMETH AND NOW IS. Ser-mons, by Key. James Freeman Clarke. 12mo., \$1.50. Bey-

HEBREW MEN AND TIMES, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah. By Rev. J. H. Allen. 12mo., \$1.50.

"A whole world of thought is opened to those who have information and courage enough to use their own intellects."

-Hartford Cour ant. THE LIFE OF HORACE MANN. By his Wife. One elegant 8vo. vol., \$3.00. THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS. Being men tences from the Addresses. Speeches, and other Writings o Abraham Lincoln. Edited by Rev. E. E. Hale. 16mo. Bev eled boards, gilt top, \$1.25. THE THINKING BAYONET. By J. K Hosmer, author "Color Guard," \$1.75. HISTORY OF LOUIS XIV., being the first installment of

MARTINEAU'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 1 and YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Vol. 2. tomoke to Murfreesboro.' By the author of The Pioneer toy.'" With original illustrations, \$1.50.
BERLIN. Being Vol. 6 of the favorite "Spectacle Series." rofusely illustrated, \$1.00. All our Books are sent free by mail, on receipt of the parice. We have just issued a new Catalogue of all our publications, which will be sent on application to

WALKER, FULLER & CO., PUBLISHERS, Oct 4 1t BOSTON. EVERY CHILD ON THE CONTINENT

A First-Class Monthly Paper, of 16 Pages, for Boys and Copy sent for Ten Cents.

Fighting against Wrong, and for the Good, the True, and

Address ALFRED L. SEWALL, Publisher, Chicago, III.

It is bright, sparkling and promising, both in typography
and contents. It already excels every children's paper that ce know of in this country.—Chicago Daily Journal.

Aug 2 lam6mos

HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [Dr. Riggs' Patent.] Superior to all others. Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not rust, chafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, not hurts the patient. Not affected by perspiration, can be used in bathing, easily adaffected by perspiration, can be used in the best physically requires no streps. Recommended by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have been sold in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free.

Address "New England Hard Rubber Truss Community of the best physicians and the property of the best physicians and surgeons."

DENTAL: NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office. No. 18 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, conflicint that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 10 Tremont How, opposite Scollay's Building. 19D28

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STEE AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. ents or stops the Hair from falling,

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bole Proprietors,

115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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# Advertisements.

MUSICAL T.EAVES; FOR SABBATH
SCHOOLS. SHI Covers, 20 per 109. 40 Cents Each.
100 Svo. Pages Semi-Nonparell Music.
This new and popular Sabbath School Singing Book contains all those Songs lately sung by the author, Philip Philipping States and the state President of President to repeat a come of them.) at the present of our the President to repeat time Commission, held in the hall of Representatives at Washington, and also at the Academies of Music in Philadelphia and New York, and the principal efficient program of the presentative at the Academies of Music in Philadelphia and New York, and the principal efficient promption of the presentative at the Academies of Music in Philadelphia and New York, and the principal efficient promption of the principal efficient promption of the principal efficient promption of the sabbath School of Concerts, Missionary Meetings, Auniversaries, Temperance, National, etc., etc.
We have, and are constantly receiving, testimonials from the most prominent journals and distinguished Sabbath School men, who recommend this book in the highest terms, and as being free from all light music, comprising the higher order of Songs, with a view of meeting more perfectly the present wants of the Sabbath School for these eventful and stirring times.

They can be obtaired as follows:

J. P. MAGEE. Boston. Mass.

tirring times.
They can be obtaired as follows:
. P. MAGEE, Bostou, Mass.
t the Publishers, PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., Cincinnati,
ARLTON & PORTER, New York,
. C. GARRIGUES & CO., Philadelphia.
And at most of the Bookstores throughout the equntry,
& Send for specimen. 40c, per copy,
Aug 9

cowif

CHOLERA, A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. PERRY DAVIS. Sir:—Although personally a stranger to you, yet the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrheza, Decenters, Toothashe, the Market has the first than the stranger of the system. beere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, becompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sov-

ave used it with much success in various diseases. Gratitude and a desire for its general use, has drawn from

D. T. TAYLOR, JR., DEAR SIR :- You recollect when I saw you in New London January last, my expressing to you my most sanguin cetations that DAVIS' PAIN KILLER would have a tre

lous sale in the West this season, and my anticipations have seen more than realized, and the testimony of thousands who ave used it has been that they would not be willing to go to On the appearance of the Cholera in this city, such was the onfidence in the Pain Killer as a remedy, that many who purhased it remarked to me that they had no fears or dread of he Cholera as long as they had the Pala Killer by them, and hundreds took it daily as a preventive, for no persons can nave a derangement of the bowels or diarrheasif they use this nedicine. This was the security and confidence of hundreds acquainted with it, and when their friends were attacked ith the cholera they would administer the remedy in large quantities internally, and also externally by bathing and rub-pling them with it, and in every case when it has been taken

any of the first stages of this disease it has proved success I consider it an infallible remedy. I have not heard of any dividual in any family, who used the Pain Killer when attacked, but what speedily recovered.

The clerk informed me that he administered it to persons when cold and in the cramps, and it gave immediate relief out still it should be given quickly, for when the discharge of "rice water" has begun, the hope of life has fied. Should

the remedy, and I am confident if the Pain Killer is used, not the remedy, and I am counted in the state of At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across e stomach and bowels, and with the Pain Killer clea ery fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few

this disease make its appearance among you, as in all probability it will, be not alarmed; you and all others there have

N. B. Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recom era, that in extreme cases the patient take two [or more] tea-spoonfuls instead of one-eow3mos July 26

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES! Just THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKEE; or, Young Folks on Sunday School Platform, Being a Collection of Addre es, Dialogues, Recitations, Iniant Class Exercises, Hymns, te., etc. By Rev. Newton Heston. 18mo., pp. 216. 69 cents. The very favorable reception of "The Anniversary Speak-," and the constant demand for something new of a similar gracter, has induced the issue of a SECOND SERIES, which

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SPEAKER. By Rev. John THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK. By race and Ida Murray.

THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER. First Series. By PERKINPINE & HIGGINS,

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER is

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR, Perfect Wringer and Most Excellent Washer

It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has olls, we are enabled to retain as good a quality of rubber or our wringers as we provide for others. WE HAVE SEVEN SIZES FROM \$6 50 TO \$40.

Our \$6.50 and \$7.50 sizes have no Cog-Wheels, and like all ther patterns, the upper roll is turned by the friction with ne lower roll, or with the clothes when passing between the olls. This creates a great strain on the lower roll—(the only roll of power) and soon wears it out, or frequently causes it to turn on the shaft. Experience shows that no Wringer

No. 11-2, \$10-No. 2, \$8.50. Which gives the upper roll equal power with the lower, and saves all friction, both to the Rubber Rolls and the

ither our \$8.50 or \$10 sizes will out-wear from three to five Every person who has the advantages properly shown UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER,

[From the Cooley House, Springfield, Mass.]
The Universal Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer has been used
a the Cooley House six days in the week for two years,

[Letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.]

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of house-keeping. Our servants have always been willing to use puse-keeping.
, and always have liked it.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. It has always received the first premium or diploma at the rarious fairs, when exhibited in fair competition with others, and we have hundreds of testimoulais from scientific men

and mechanics of the superiority of our Cog-Wheel Wring TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY. EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE ONE.

It is only a question of time.

Thousands of dollars are daily saved by preasing the dirt

ave it by using the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. hat we especially want is a good

n every town. Any good man can make larger wages than ther employment wil afford, as we offer strong induce-nents, and will give exclusive sale in one or more towns.

Send for circular. Address
GEO. H. HOOD, AGENT,
97 Water Street, Boston,
(Nearly opposite No. 70, the former office.)
4teom. Sept 13 THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000,

on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, E

Silas Pierce,
John Jeffries, Jr., Jacob Sleepe
H. N. Hooper,
John P. Ober,
Solomon Piper,
Peul Addams,
C. Henry Parker, Ebenezer Atkins, Ed Wiggies
Benj. E. Bastas,
Esra C. Dyer,
San L. E. Saw
Inving Monne, Secretary.

Will prefer it above all other patterns.

Its great power in both rolls also renders it a most exceltest. Washer, fully equal to any Washing Machine in use
The intrinsic worth of our Wringer is rapidly becoming
known, and already its popularity has increased its sales be-

## Poetry.

LITTLE THINGS. The flower is small that decks the field,
The bee is small that bends the flower;
But flower and bee alike may yield
Food for a thoughtful hour.

Essence and attributes of each
For ends profound combine;
And all they are, and all they teach,

Is there who scorneth little things ? As wisely might he scorn to eat
The food that bounteous Autumn
In little grains of wheat.

Methinks, indeed, that such a one Few pleasures upon earth will find, Where well nigh every good is won From little things combined. The lark that in the morning air Amid the sunbeams mounts and sings— What lifted her so lightly there? Small feathers in her wings.

What form the beauteous, gorgeous dyes With which all nature oft is bright, Meadows and streams, woods, hills and skies? Minutest waves of light.

And when the earth is sere and sad From summer's over-fervid reign, How is she in fresh beauty clad? By little drops of rain. Yea, and the robe that Nature weaves

Whence does it every robe surpass From little flowers, and little leaves, And little blades of grass. O, sure who scorneth little things,
If he were not a thoughtless elf,
Far above all that round him springs,
Would scorn his little self.

—The Sunday Book of Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU TO THE ARMY.

Adieu ! adieu to war's alarms, Adieu to blood and crime; Peace has for me far nobler charms, In fair New England's clime.

I've walked the sentry's midnight beat On many a battle plain; Where lay beneath my wearied feet The dying and the slain. I've seen the hosts of Sheridan Grasp tight the charger's rein, And like the whirlwind in the van,

Sweep o'er the battle plain I've seen the glorious banner wave O'er slavery's bloody height, I've seen the bravest of the brave Go down in deadly fight.

I've seen that banner rent and torn
By rebel shot and shell,
But they who have that banner borne
Rolled back the hosts of hell.

Proud deeds their glorious sires have done Live in their children still— "They fought and won at Bennington, And bled at Bunker Hill." No tyrant power it's folds shall mar,

Then wave, O glorious banner, wave,
Proud emblem of the free,
Triumphant o'er the traitor's grave
That flag will ever be.

# Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. EX-GOVERNOR JOHN PAGE.

Hon. ex-Governor John Page was born in Haven hill, N. H., May 21st, 1787. With an education limited to the advantages of the common school and a few terms at the academy of his own town, he entered upon the active business of life. In him nature had done a noble work. Consistent in his positions, able and persevering in his efforts, he early won the confidence of the people by whom he was bonored in town, county, State and national business. Being an excellent manager, and always at it, he was able to accomplish a large amount of business at home and abroad. He filled the various town and many county and abundant landscapes in robes of courtly splendor and in 1836 was elected U. S. Senator to fill a vacancy of one year. In 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was Governor of New Hampshire. All these offices he filled with general satisfaction. Retiring from the Gubernatorial chair without any desire for further agricultural interests, excepting the time occupied in his travels, including several journeys into the Western States, which were accomplished with expedition, the last being a visit to his sons in Illinois, without traveling associates, since his 78th anniversary last May. About three weeks before his death he took team and drove to Montpelier, Vt. He was highly favored with physical and mental endurance, not willing to rust, but rather to wear out. There was no rusty absorption about him, but like the well polished blade, using and reflecting for the use of others.

Although he considered himself a retired politicis the same patriotic principle and strict adherence to justice that guided him in more public life, burned in his breast while he looked on with interest during the nation's recent struggle, often giving to those around him useful and wholesome counsel. As a neighbor he was exemplary. With open doors and open heart accompanied with high moral and social sentiments he kept around him a healthful and living influe Some will live a hermit-like life in the most pleasan neighborhoods. Not so Bro. Page. He was a neigh bor, with a word of comfort, instruction or cheer for every one. He encouraged onward. He possessed a good portion of this world's goods, of which he enwored to be a faithful steward. He and his co:n panion (who about ten years since fulfilled her mis sion) had the poor always in remembrance. Many a suffering lad has found a hospital in their mansion and the weary itinerant often a temporary home Mothers have shed tears of joy over the enlargement of the frugal meal from their board.

In 1831 he experienced religion, and was bantized by Rev. C. R. Harding. While strongly attached to the church of his choice, he did not say to other evangelical churches ye cursed, but wished them God speed in all things pertaining to the evangelization of the world. He did not consider that when his name was enrolled on the church records his work was done, or that he had come into the church to be sustained and saved by it, but that he was connected with a reciprocating body working for the salvation of man, which body he must aid in sustaining financially and spiritually. He was an efficient member of the M. E. Church for thirty-four years, during which time he took an active part in its local and general interests. Being a strong advocate of lay delegation, b often debated the subject with much warm and logical reasoning (principally from a financial premise), setting forth the already too numerous duties of the clergy and the ability of the laity.

In times of adversity, when most men would make themselves and all around them unhappy, he moved gently onward, as if his bark was ballasted with grace and wafted in the breezes of Divine Providence. Though benevolent in all respects, he was a Christian, but throwing him upon his own ability and resources with encouragements to make some-thing of himself. With love for everybody, he was not ashamed to dislike and reprove their inexcusable faults. He bequeathed to the Trustees of the Preachers' Aid Society of the New Hampshire Conference in trust \$1,000, designating the use of it to this church while Methodist preaching is sustained

During his later years he seemed to admire the works of God more than ever. Usually the first thing on coming from his sleeping-room in the morning was a view from beneath the spreading branche of the majestic elms fronting the old home mansion. taking in one of the most picturesque scenes in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. The serpentine course of the river, with its broad intervals and surrounding hills, together with the attachments of home, afforded him a cluster of strong earthly ties, but they were not enough to quell his attachment to the Saviour. He loved sacred devotion. During his three weeks' sickness, with the exception of two or three days, by his direction all the family present were called together in his room for prayers. Using his own language, he said, "Though some-times delinquent, I have endeavored to live a Chris-tian. Praise God that his atoning blood was applied can ask no more. It may bring one to tian. Praise God that his atoning blood was applied can ask no more. It may bring one to roam through the Frenchman's sunny land, or the

in my case many years ago. I have not been exercised with such excruciating pain as in other sick-Rothschilds has been their passport; it has secured cised with such excruciating pain as in other sicknesses, yet have not felt able to attend to so great a for them position and influence among the nobles of work as salvation. How can people think themselves

consistent in letting such a work alone until the dying -he may receive the homage of his fellows, yet there hour?" Again, after a restless night, his pastor said to him, "Do you feel that you are growing weaker, Bro. Page? I apprehend it is so." In faith, "No, s something wanting which the world cannot supply. These heart-longings can only be reached by an no, I am not afraid to die. The grace of God is not a faltering, dying grace, but a living grace for the dying Christian. All is well. The promises of God are yea and amen." Like the venerable tree, with heavenly gift-

"Religion! glorious ray of light
Dawns on the dark, benighted mind,
And Hope, fair angel, comes on pinions bright,
Cheering the heart with its musical trill,
Whispering of wonderful joys still before,
It is but a glimpse, there is something more
Good and beautiful wanting still. Wanting still, and forever in want, More of the water for which we pant, More of the water for which we pant, Drinking forever yet always dry, Knowing this pencil ray of light Is shed from a sun sublimely bright, But then it would dazzle the eyes to view At once the glory and pomp of Heaven, Waiting with eyes on the crescent blue, Awaiting, we've had our promise given."

its roots running deep by the never-failing stream, withstanding the terrific storm, he, with the shield of

faith and hope's anchor cast within the living foun-tain, bravely marched through life's storms till he saw the clouds of the last and separating one casting

their shadows over his pathway; then with an eye that could pierce death's shadows, he journeyed

steadily onward, saying to loved ones, "There is a full fountain; all who will may come." Looking up

full fountain; all who will may come. Looking up to his son a few minutes before his last, said he, "It is about ended." In the triumphs of faith, tasting heavenly joys, he passed calmly down the banks of the Jordan of death, and left us, to pass over and feast on heavenly manna forever and ever. Thus he

left a world of trial for one of rest, September 8th,

1865. May his mantle fall upon his descendants

The funeral services were held in the M. E. Church

Will the Methodist and Northwestern Christian Advocate please copy?

James M. Bran.

Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 20.

Family Circle.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

"Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair;
Be sure you pledge with t uth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have,

"Tis well to save, 'tis well to have,
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things.
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest and own

Beside his coffer chest, and own 'Tis "built upon the sand."

Let deeds with language dwell; The one who pities starving birds, Should scatter crumbs as well.

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stay not at the gentle words;

The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a belping hand,
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

ELIZA COOK.

For Zion's Herald. PERSONAL BEAUTY, BANK AND WEALTH

wrought the statue of the Venus de Medici-

the white ideal of all the loveliness and angelic

sweetness of earth. Nature clothes her wondrous

of Omnipotence; the greatest because nearer assim

rior; but all the artifice of Queen Elizabeth canno

Personal beauty is a power which refines and ele

vates, which also allures to crime and misery. The

fickle train of fashion is enwrapt in the brilliant eye

and dignified carriage-bows before the queenly

majesty, and watches in admiration the lips fro

which the fairy music flows. The persuasion of

beautiful woman will accomplish what deep reasoning

never can. What entrances the heart is vastly more

powerful than that which appeals to the mind. Log-

cal truth fails when soft and oily words flow, excit-

ing admiration, holding the listener spell-bound with

priceless beauties of purity and nobility of thought.

or lamenting their positions in regard to other na-tions. We find individuals ranking first or last rela-

tive to other individuals. Nations vie with each

other in competition for advancement in civilization

and refinement, each anxious to attain the highes

elevation of public character and morals, in order to

excel in literature and religion. Man strives with

man to enlarge the sphere of intellectual improve-

ment, and by mental exertion to gain an ascendancy

who have battled for the truth, who have left a name

to bless future generations; men whose principles have led, whose inclinations faltered; men whose

thoughts and aspirations have guided to high and no-

ble action. Their names embellish the records of an-

cient story, their intellects prepared the way for future

renown. It was through the morning gate of the

beautiful that they penetrated the realm of knowledge; that which they knew here as beauty, they

now know as truth. Circles of refinement and taste

consist of educated talent—beauty is the attractive force, intelligence, the loadstone to preserve and ani-

mate the same. Wealth is a necessary evil! Necessary because indispensable to the perfection of human intellect, for knowledge is the power by which the

ruinous to morality and spiritual development. It is swift to work out an inglorious fame.

Pleasure throws around susceptible hearts her silk-

en cords which lead to labyrinths of sin and ex-

cess. She woos to destruction the pure and simpleminded youth. Riches give one greater advantages

and surrounded by beautiful objects a refining taste is inculcated. Monied men possess the means of ornamenting the mind and soul which shall be replete with all the accomplishments, with all the mental

atone for its absence.

Sunday, the 11th. Sermon by Rev. E. Aslams.

### Children.

WORK FOR LITTLE ONES. There is no little child too small To work for God, There is a mission for us all From Christ the Lord.

'Tis not enough for us to give Our wealth alone, We must entirely for him live, And be his own.

Though poverty our portion be, Christ will not slight The lowliest little one, so he With God be right. The poor, the sorrowful, the old,
Are round us still;
God does not always ask our gold,
But heart and will.

Father, O give us grace to see
A place for us,
Where, in thy vineyard, we for thee
May labor thus!

"Papa, the vine that you planted under the win dow grows every day," said John to his father. "It was made to grow," said his father. "It grows every day."

"It was made to grow every day. Can you see grow?"
"No, sir, I can't see it grow; but every morning when I go to see it, it has grown some. I can see that it has grown, though I can't see it grow."
"Are vines and plants the only things which grow every day?"
" Children grow."

"Yes, they grow larger; is there any other way in which they grow?"
"Yes, sir; some grow better, and some grow

"Can you see boys grow?"

"No, sir; but I can see when they have grown."

"Can you see boys grow better?" "Yes, sir."
"How do they grow better?"

"You said you could see them grow, and hence you ought to be able to describe the process."

"I can see that some behave better than they used to."
"You infer that they have grown better, because

AS PASSPORTS IN SOCIETY.

Ever since Eve adorned the garden of Eden, God has endowed man with an inherent love of beauty. It is a type of divine loneliness. Poets have sung its praises for ages past, and artists have presented us their ardent conceptions, whether pictured on the

beir ardent conceptions, whether pictured on the glowing canvass, or emanating from the bust of speaking marble. How sublime must have been the ideas, how delicate the perceptions to have "Yes, sir; a great deal easier."

angelic casily?"

"He has got used to it."

"Why does getting used to a thing make it less different different does it more as it is not a single make it less different differe

of Omnipotence; the greatest because nearer assimilated to divinity, may wear the impress of the heaven-born gift. Woman, from her character of purity, and from her gentle ministrations, seemed better fitted for the investment of its power, and Nature marked her features with symmetry and Nature marked her features with symmetry and the symmetr

"Our teacher often exhorts us to form habits." grace. Indeed, the passion is so strong, that some will use artificial means to produce a pleasing exte-"Does he tell you how to form them?" "Yes, sir; he says we form the habit of getting on ssons well, by always getting them well."
"How do we form the habit of speaking the

"By always speaking the truth."
"How do we form babits of self-control?"

"By always controlling ourselves."
"If we always control ourselves, the habit has aleady been formed. We form habits of self-control ready been formed. We form habits of self-control by constantly striving to control ourselves. We may not always succeed, but if we constantly keep on trying, the habit will be formed. The whole of education consists in the formation of habits. He who has good habits of reading, studying, remembering, thinking, and willing, is a well educated man."

"Must not a man know a great deal, in order to

their seeming verity. We know the influence which the lustrous beauty of Queen Esther had over her liege lord—how the great king yielded when her impassioned glance took possession of his soul. Though the features may not be regular, yet as the heart is the features may not be regular, yet as the heart is kept pure, as the soul is developed, it will shed a halo over the countenance, and place there the

meant by "the condition of his mind." He though that the more knowledge one had, the better he was educated. He thought one's great business in study ing was to acquire knowledge, whereas it should be the promotion of right habits.—Examiner and Chron In life we find caste; we finding nations exulting

A LITTLE HERO.

A short time since, two brothers, aged respectively A short time since, two brothers, aged respectively thirteen and seven, sons of a poor man named Cain, obtained the use of a small boat in which they went on a voyage of discovery from Mission street wharf. While within the shelter of the shore, the little naviman to enlarge the sphere of intellectual improvement, and by mental exertion to gain an ascendancy over his fellow men, and force them to acknowledge his supremacy. Life is a constant struggle, and according to the ambition or natural talents of each actor, does one hold a recognized higher or lesser position in society. One is crowned with the laurels of fame, another unknown. To one, who rejoices with a share of Nature's gifts, the bestowments of her lavish hand, but incited by base, sordid motives, is accorded the praises of thousands; but one whose incentives purely regulate his course of action, who honest in his efforts strives to self-cultivate the mind and heart, is looked down upon, and held as a mere ordinary being. The position held by one who has gained it by hard application, by aid of proud ambition, by heroic valor, surely gains a passport into the society of our American people. But the sectional superiority of England seeks for royal blood to satisfy her lofty aspirations.

Ancestral dignity commands, and it is done. Power and influence follow in its train. Society will honor the descendants of great and good men. Men who have battled for the truth, who have left a name to bless future generations; men whose principles gators glided over the smooth surface of the bay, a

# Miscellany.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has figured up the cost of the rebellion. The public debt before the war was \$90,867,828 On the first of July last it was \$2,757,253,275. The On the first of July last it was \$2,757,253,275. The receipts of the government during the war, exclusive of loans, etc., were \$738,740,781. It is estimated, however, that before the war balance can be fairly struck, the national debt will swell up to \$3,000,000,000,000, and that the actual amount expended in suppressing the rebellion was about \$3,350,000,000,000, an average of about \$838,000,000 a year. The expenditures of the first year of the war were about \$475,000,000; in the second, \$679,000,000; in the third, \$916,000,000; in the fourth, \$1,215,000,000.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department during the four years of the war was about \$35,000,000, and that of the War Department about \$2,650,000,000, of which the Quartermaster's Department alone expended about \$1,400,000,000.

The interest on the public debt on September 1st, was one hundred and thirty-eight millions. Supposing the principal to be increased to three thousand millions, the interest will be say one hundred and fifty-four millions. It is estimated that the annual expenses of the War Department for the future, supposing the principal to be increased to three thousand millions, the interest will be say one hundred and fifty-four millions. It is estimated that the annual expenses of the War Department for the future, supposing

of the Navy Department \$25,000,000; and for the civil service, including pensions, etc., \$61,000,000—making the aggregate amount of expenditures required \$341,000,000.

ed \$341,000,000.

To meet this great expense, the Internal Revenue receipts will annually amount to \$324,000,000; and the receipts from customs to \$76,000,000—making the total annual receipts \$400,000,000.

This after paying the annual demands upon the Treasury, will leave \$60,000,000, which sum, it is believed, can be annually applied towards the payment of the National debt.—Boston Journal.

Ag the annual dem.

2 \$60,000,000, which sum.

Aually applied towards the payme.

NATIONAL SECURITY.

Fellow citizens, as peace seems about to smile on our country, convulsed by most bloody and costly war, there is one simple duty on which all can unite when it is understood. It is the duty expressed in, at least, one part of the familiar saying, "Indemnity, alas' we can never bave. Who can repay the millions of lost treasure? Who can recalt the dead? Who can repair the shattered and mutilated forms that have returned from the battle with slavery? Indemnity we renounce. There are no scales on earth in which it can be weighed. There are no possible accumulations of wealth which would not be exhausted before tions of wealth which would not be exhausted before tions of wealth which would not be exhausted before tions of wealth which would not be exhausted before a devoted toor, and strainments in the higher Christian life. Her life, so well commenced on earth, may be likened to one of those beautiful stars, which continually ascend until lost to our view in the bright igh of the morning. Her loss will be felt deeply, and her memory cherished with pleasure.

West Waterville, Me., Sept. 23d.

W. Collins, aged 20 years, and ELIV 'a years, sons of Eben G. and Co' of the 11 Maine Regiv do riceless say and necessary and priceless say. of the future. This is at once the corner-stone and the key-stone of a reconstructed Union, without which the whole fabric must tumble into ruin.—Sumner.

On the morning of June 17, the cannon of St. Angelo announced the beginning of the twentieth year of the reign of Pope Pius IX. Only seven of the 258 popes have had a greater or an equal duration of power.

### Biographical.

Mrs. Lydia 'R. Henenway, wife of Stephen R. Hemenway, of West Boylston, died Aug. 2d, aged 46 yrs. 8 months. She united with the M. E. Church in this place in 1861. During her last sickness she felt that she had much to live for; that she was bound to earth by strong ties; a kind husband and five children, most of whom are young. But strengthened by divine grace she was enabled to say, "I am willing to go." She gently fell asleep in Jesus.

Oakdale, September.

Miss Ann M. Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Martha A. Foster, formerly of Charlestown, died in Haverhill, Mass., of consumption, the 10th inst., aged 21 years and 8 months. Under the ministry of Rev. Leonard P. Frost, in 1861, she embraced Christ as her Saviour, and joined the High Street M. E. Church in this city. She was highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her Christan life was exemplary, and her death was one of great peace, even of triumph. She left a dying message for the class in the Sunday School, of which she was a member, desiring earnestly to meet its members in heaven. God grant that this desire may be realized.

Charlestown, Sept. 16.

C. N. Smith.

GEORGE RODNEY DELANO was killed instantly by lightning, Aug. 5th, in the house of his father, Bro. Daniel Delano, aged 17 years, 1 month, 9 days. He was converted one year ago last winter under the labors of the lamented Brother Rufus Gerrish, and sustained a good Christian character until the time of his death. May God

Myron E. Barnes, son of Rev. Asa and Caroline Barnes, died at Saratoga Hospital, near Washington, of typhoid fever, July 22d, aged 17 years. His remains were sent to his friends in Jaffrey, N. Y., by his company, thus manifesting their regard for him as a soldier and a Christian. Bro. Barnes was converted in 1863, and united with the M. E. Church in Palmer. He felt an early

DAVIS WASGATT, Esq. entered the pearly gate of par-dise in April, 1864, and left it ajar for his two sons and

In May, 1864 his youngest son, ELIJAH H. WASGATT, entered from the battle-field while standing in defense of his country. He was in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, under which Gen. Grant dashed in when the enemy were advancing, and drove them back and won the battle.

A great many of them fell. It was said of him and one of his comrades that they sang together, they prayed together and went home to glory together. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss, while one child en-

GEORGE W. WASGATT died in November, 1864, of brain fever. He was sick one week. He also leaves a wife and five children to mourn. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Mns. Sarah Wasgart died in May, 1865, aged 83 years. She was one of the first, with her husband, who formed a Methodist church under the labors of Bro. Rufus C. Bailey [among the converts of Bro. Bailey was Bishop Davis Wasgatt Clark, D D.] on the isle of Mt. Desert. For more than forty years she has lived the life of a consistent Christian, ever ready to do her duty, helping the needy. The poor found in her a ready friend. Her house was the ministers' home, and she never sent them away empty. Many will rise up to call her blessed. Amid all the cares of life she did not forget the future welfare of her children, but trained them for heaven and immortal glory.

MRS. J. W. H.

Widow Olive Marshall died in Stoughton, Aug. 31, aged 74 years. For nearly half a century she was one of the lights of no ordinary brilliancy in this sin-darkened world—unpretending, yet rich in faith; an heir of the kingdom. She belonged to the age of the fathers, and retained a lively remembrance of many of the early itinerants; she remembered to have heard Garrettson and others of his times dispense the word of life. During her protracted sickness her mind never clouded, but the light seemed to shine more and more. Her last days were days of waiting; with all in readiness, there was a strong desire to depart.

JAMES DICKERMAN died in North Easton, Sept. 18, aged 74 years. He was a man of great energy of character, good social qualities, and a lover of humanity. Years ago when it was unpopular he espoused the cause of the oppressed, and through evil report as well as good report maintained the right, and lived to see the yoke of every slave broken. The last year was to him one of deep affliction, but it served only like the early frosts of autumn to sooner ripen and mature the harvest for the heavenly garner. May the Lord's blessing rest upon the large circle of afflicted.

Mr. Ira Sanborn was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 8th, 1799. At the age of 19 he left home with his

Mr. Ira Sandorn was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 8th, 1799. At the age of 19 he left home with his father's consent to commence for himself the active duties of life. His early character was marked by unusual enterprise and perseverance. In prosecuting his business plans, on leaving home he emigrated first to North Carolina and thence to Georgia, where he has resided for the last forty years. About twenty-five years ago he experienced religion and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Charch; and, said one who knew him well, "It may be truly said of him, 'He was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."" Thus, he acquired a fortune—but held his wealth with no miser's grasp—giving liberally to all the benevolent institutions of the church. He gave fifteen thousand dollars to a female seminary, erected a church and supported the gospel in it at his own expense; and the poor were never turned away empty from his door. The last four years of conflict and strife have been years of intense interest, excitement and trial. His sons, three in number—the youngest being but 20 years of age—were conscribed. He paid the commutation fee—and when again they "ene conscribed, the fee was again paid; yet one of his sons was forced from the paternal roof, and felt in battle at Murfreesboro after an absence of but thirteen days. Decided and unyielding in what he believed to be right, Mr. Sanborn was an unwavering Union man, ready to sacrifice any and everything for the government made by our fathers. Such were his scruples of conscience, that he could not, nor would he, listen to the prayers of those ministers who prayed for the destruction of our national union. In constant danger of secession enemies, as soon as he could arrange his matters, after the dreadful strife had closed, he took three of his children and came North. Having kept his Christian integrity to the last, at his sister'a, near the place of his birth, after an illuess of five days, at 7 o'clock, A. M., Sept. 4th, 1865, his spirit took its

Miss Ellen S. Percival died at Newton Uppe

MRS. ELIZABETH CROFFER died of the same disease—
typhoid fever—after a very brief sickness, aged 32 years
and 10 months, leaving a good hope of a blissful immortality. Both sisters were probationary members of the
church militant, both were buried from one altar at the
same time, and we trust soon to meet them in heaven.
But five weeks previous to the mother's death, little
Affice died, aged 1 year and 8 months.

J. M. BAILEY.

MRS. POLLY BALLARD died in Bucksport, Me, on her birth day, Aug. 28, aged 76 years. She embraced religion in 1807, under the labors of "Father Kenney," and has been a consistent working Christian for fifty-eight years. Saint and sinner say "if Mother Ballard has not gone to heaven it is no use for us to try." She had a long and painful sickness, but was patient and resigned. One of the best members of this charge is gone. Her aged companion says he thinks she has enjoyed religion every day for fifty-two years. Blessed testimony! May we meet in heaven.

Bucksport Sent. 1865.

CHARLES W. COLLINS, aged 20 years, and ELLIOT F. COLLINS, aged 19 years, sons of Eben G. and Cordelia A. Collins, and members of the 19th Maine Regiment, formed a part of the great, precious and priceless sacrifice, which northern patriots have brought to their country's altar. They were noble young men; their record is above. Charles fell at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Elliott died from disease, contracted while in the service, at his home in Industry, Dec. 16, 1864. God favored him with wonderful visions of the better land. His death was happy and triumphant. No soldier ever received a more joyous discharge.

New Sharon, Sept., 1865.

### Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. THE REV. W. HARRISON, M. E. Minister, Black River Conference, after being cured of the above disease in its worst form, by an English doctor, obtained the recipes, and as a duty to the suffering, offers the remedy that will cure (in many ty to the sunering, oners the Femcuy than will out (in man) of its stages) CONSUMPTION, BEONGHITIS, CATARRH, and other affections of the Lungs. Many in this country have proved it a cure; others may by applying to the Rev. W Harrison, 72 James Street, opposite the Post Office, Rome Oneida Co. N. Y.

Cash with orders. One package \$2.50. A double packag \$4.75, which saves in Express charges. Sent by Express t

Aug. 16, 1864.

Rev. W Harrison—I have been afflicted for some six months with a cough and spitting of blood. I employed a physician that was recommended to me, but without relief. grew worse, bleeding every day. I was brought down very low, beyond the hopes of recovery, until I got your medicine which relieved me. I took four packages, which restored me to my usual health.

GEETRUDE M. SAX.

which relieved me.
to my usual health.

From Miss Nellie A. Church, Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1864.
Rev. W. Harrison—This is to certify that, having taken your
excellent medicine according to directions, I now consider
myself cured of Bronchitis and Catarrh, with which I had
suffered for years. Please accept my thanks. This is at your
disposal, to publish or not as you think best.

NELLIE A. CHURCH.

MeLLIE A. CHURCH.

From Mrs. Clarissa Lamberson, formerly of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., now of Kansas City, written from Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 180.

Rev. W. Harrison. Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from Bronchitis for thirty years. Coughed and raised regularly night and morning and through the day: had pain in my lungs and chest, and had a dropsical affection of the heart, could not lie on my left side without losing my breath. I am now cured of pain in my side, lungs and chest, and dropsy of the heart, and can lie on my left side and sleep sweetly all night. I am conscientious in giving my testimonial—having waited to see if my cure was permanent before I sent it. have taken three packages of your medicine. My age is 65.

CLARISSA LAMBERSON.

From Mrs. Adel Wilson, Rome, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1864.
Rev. W. Harrison. Dear Sir:—I would state to you that
was taken with pleurisy, which settled on my lungs, produc
ing a severe cough and expectoration. I was attended b
three doctors, who gave no hope in my case. One said

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For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Dr. Cabialis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your Effekves-Cent Seltzer African Present Seltzer African Selter Seltzer African Selter Seltzer African Selter Seltzer African Selter Seltzer S The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspersia, Hearthurn, Sour Stomacu, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Continuences, Billious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Appections, Etc.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and to not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

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A New Edition of this excellent work is new ready. I contains nearly 1000 Hymns adapted to 250 popular tanes, as clent and modera. For a vestry book it is superior to all others, having so great a variety of Hymns and Tunes.—Churches desring a new book had better examine this. Compiled by Dr. G. S. Stevens and Rev. W. McDonald. 39. pp. 8vo. Frice \$15 per dozen.

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Price 5 cents per copy. Sent by mail 40 cents per dozen.
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DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has dem-DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has demonstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thousand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this important fact. The world is progressing. God through human instrumentalities is giving freedom to millions. Will be forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled. The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR. BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of families. It is preferable harmless and can be given without the

stamp for circular.

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have inquired to the its merits.

CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

CONSTITUTION WATER

stitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to

plish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies chables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allunde to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our Circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive a many compunication. receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The

made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every ease produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in

IS a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large disease. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly with

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, RRICH Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Con-stitution Water.

FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONST

There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular-ities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dinness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurrin lisease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave an

RRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS

AND CATARBH OF BLADDER. Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small o PHYSICIANS

n the treatment of these diseases, and only use them want of a better remedy. CONSTITUTION WATER

DIURETICS READ! READ!! READ!!!

BEAD! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured: soon after regaining my usual good health. rienced relief, and after taking two dood health, red; soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly,

J. V. L. DE WITT.

or about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it he

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. Grego. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love. you in your labor of love,
Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the pub the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the o diseases for which it has been found so eminently su in ouring; and we trust that we shall be rewarded

WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
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We respectfully invite all in want of a SUPERIOR Family Sewing Machine to pay us a visit. Every Machine warranted THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TO PHYSICIANS. New York, August 15th.

1865.
Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES. ries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, con-taining very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties

are by this mode extracted. or. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; one action of a fame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quan-ty of the other ingredients are added, to prevent ferment

preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon it. tion it will meet with your approbation.
With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD, hemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadi-phia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Wars-house, 594 Broadway, New York. From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World, "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied

the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his char Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemlate Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia."

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. For Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhangle powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alaming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Diseas, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Protration and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, rulers the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invaria-

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by my other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, impre-dence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHA,
sases of these organs, whether existing in "Male"

or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant to taste the odor, " inpreparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Considerions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the ttack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodil

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All the above diseases require the aid of a diurctic.

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Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 f5
Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
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EDWIN RAY, General agest,
May 30

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HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIF IOS have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTHE SUCCESS—Simple. Prompt, Efficient and Eniable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so barmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable.

Is to be always reliable.

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1 Cures Fevers, Congestion and Inflammations,
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3 "Chyling-Colie, Teething of Inflants,
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7 "COUGHS, HOATSENESS, Founchitis,
8 "NEURALOIA, Tooth-ache, Face-ache,
9 "DYSPERSIA, Weak Stomach, Costiveness,
1 "BUPFRESSED, Searty or Painful Periods,
1 "WHITES, Profuse Feriods,
1 "CROUP, Difficult Breathind Pains,
2 "RIEUMATISH, Rheumatic Pains,
3 "RIEUMATISH, Rheumatic Pains,
4 "FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever Agues,
4 PILES, Internal or External,
9 "OPITHALMY, Sore, Inflamed Eyes,
1 CATARRH, Acute Chronic Influenza,
1 "WHOOPING-COUGH, or Epasmodile,
1 "ASTHMA, Difficult Breathing. UPHTHALMY, Sore, Inflamed Eyes,

10 "WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodde,

21 "ASTARRH, Acute Chronic Influenza,

22 "WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodde,

23 "ASTAMA, Difficult Breathing,

24 "BORDOWLA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,

25 "BORDOWLA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,

26 "BORDOWLA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,

27 "REPUBLIE BEBLIFT, Physicial Weakness,

28 "REA-SIGENESS, or alokness from riding,

27 "NEINTED ENGLIFT, Seminal Emissions,

28 "NEW TO ENGLIFT, Seminal Emissions,

29 "BORE MOUTH, or Canker of Adults or Children,

30 "URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed,

31 "PAINUL PREIODS, even with Spasms,

32 "SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitations,

33 "SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitations,

34 "DIPHTHERIA and Ulcerated Sore Throat,

FAMILY CASES,

Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book,

Case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 18.) and Book,

Case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 18.) and Book,

Case with Book and 10 vials,

Single vials, and directions,

27 These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box,

28 "These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box,

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